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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,955—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

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"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	29th Aug.
M. L. EGYPT	7912	J. R. London	5th Sept.
* ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	12th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	19th "
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	26th "
M. L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	3rd Oct.
* ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	10th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	C. H. S. Tocque	17th "
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	24th "
M. L. MOLDAVIA	10000	E. H. Gordon	31st "

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles Plymouth, and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth, or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 P.M. and 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return-Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 12th August, 1903.

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SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,635	Flandin	10th Sept. 1903.
DUMBEA	5,807	Le Coispellier	8th Oct. 1903.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	5th Nov. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "NERA" 5,876 tons, Captain Chevalier, to sail on or about the 18th Sept. 1903

For further particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Oct. 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE.	P. Barberovich.	4,2?5	18th Sept. 1903
* † NIPPON		6,317	22nd Dec. 1903

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 483. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
NIPPON		6,3?7	23rd Sept. 1903.

For further particulars regarding Passages
Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street,
Fort, Bombay.

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FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 28th Aug., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 31st August, at 10 a. m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,100 tons, on TUESDAY, the 1st Sept., at 10 a. m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 3rd September, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, on or about FRIDAY, the 28th August (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chinde, Quillimane, and Mozambique.)

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 8th Sept., (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth, and Cape Town.)

FOR CALCUTTA VIA COAST.

S. S. "CHILKA," 2,000 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 28th August.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 27th August, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
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PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

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Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

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BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Sept, 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Oct. 1903.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 150
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 840 ; 2nd Class, Rs. 540, Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Sept, 1903,
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Oct. 1903.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 240.

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(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)
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THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. BUNDESRATH	2,035	Ahrens	2nd Sept.
S. S. SAFARI	1,432	Winicker	15th Sept.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to
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		Rs.	a.
762	Set of 4 Silver Salt Cellars, with Crystal Linings and four Silver Spoons ; Louis XV Style, in case	48	0
1147	Twelve Silver Tea Spoons, with Tea Strainer and Sugar Tongs, in case	35	0
1192	Twelve Silver Tea Spoons, with Gilt Bowls, Tea Strainer and Sugar Tongs, in case	65	0
1194	Twelve Silver Ice Spoons with Gilt Bowls and Ice Cream Server, in case	82	0
1221	Silver Cream Jug and Sugar Basin, with Silver Tray, in case	100	0
1243	Set of six Silver Liqueur Beakers and Tray, ART NOUVEAU Style, in case	90	0
1245	Cut Glass Claret Jug with Silver Mounts, in case	85	0
1294	Silver Mounted Liqueur Decanter with six Plain Silver Beakers and Tray, in case	85	0
1796	Set of four Silver Bon Bon Dishes with two pairs of Silver Tongs, in case	75	0
1800	Silver Sugar Bowl with Crystal Lining and Silver Spoon, in case	75	0
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We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices:—

"MULETA" Principes
4 5/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

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WILL TAKE PLACE

AT THE TOWN HALL,

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IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA,
RUSTUMJEE BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
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Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.
Messrs. EDWARD, BATES and SONS' AGENCY,
Apollo Street, Bombay, 27th August, 1903.

POONA 9TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 5TH SEPTEMBER, 1903.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P. M., on MONDAY, 31st August, 1903.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary. W. I. T. C.

Poona, 25th August, 1903.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for WASHING TROOP BEDDING, &c., by CONTRACT at BOMBAY, for one year during 1903-1904, will be received by the DIRECTOR of the ROYAL INDIAN MARINE at his office in the R. I. M. DOCKYARD, Bombay, up to 1 P. M., Gun Fire, of MONDAY, the 7th September, 1903, after which hour no Tender will be received.

For further particulars see Bombay "Government Gazette" of the 20th August, 1903, or apply to the Undersigned.

S. GOODRIDGE,
Director of the Royal Indian Marine.
R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, 14th August, 1903.

NOTICE.

SALE BY AUCTION OF SHARES OF THE NAPIER HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

BY order of the DECCAN BANK LD., POONA, the Undersigned will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY, the 7th September, 1903, at 3-30 P.M., at their Auction Rooms, East Street, Poona, (850) Eight hundred and sixty SHARES of the NAPIER HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED, in lots of 50 Shares each or in such smaller lots as will suit purchasers.

For conditions of Sale apply to the Undersigned.

HAJEE KASUM LUDHA & SON,
Auctioneers.

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Current and Deposit Accounts opened.
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Drafts and Cable Transfers issued.
Shares bought and sold; Dividends realised.
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TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

NOORMAHOMED RUTTONSEY,

SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,

BEST HARNESS MADE TO ORDER,

BEST SADDLERY READY IN STOCK,

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

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THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort
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No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas, REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

IT IS UNDENIABLE.—You can secure a better selection from a more varied collection of WATCHES, JEWELLERY, SILVER, and ELECTRO-PLATED WARE and Small Silver and Gold KNICK-NACKS at the Establishments of Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

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LEATHER BELTING for Mills now on show, GUARANTEED BEST and CHEAPEST procurable in India. Please book your orders early.—THE CORONATION CYCLE and RUBBER GOODS DEPOT, Hornby Road, Bombay, Sole Agents for THE STANDARD ARIEL CYCLES.

WANTED an English speaking Goan COMPOUNDER. Apply with Testimonials to Box "No. 976 A," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

JUST UNPACKED.—Best quality RUBBER TYRES for Carriage, Lamps, Axles, Springs Carriage Trimmings, etc., etc. Send for Catalogue.—E. S. MALLA & Co., Bhendy Bazaar, Bombay.

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"SANTALINE."—A reliable preparation of Indian Herbs and Pure Oil of Sandalwood. Magic Gonorrhea Cure, after the failure of Copaiba Cubebs or Matico, and other such preparations, Rs. 2 only.—FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, &c., 33 years' reputation, 3', Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

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LOT No. 2.—All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold land or ground together with the messuages, hereditaments and buildings standing thereon, situate lying and being on the north side of Grant Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 233 square yards or thereabouts, registered along with other land in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 12, new Nos. 13489 and 13490, old survey No. 182 and new survey No. 6987 and in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes along with other premises under E Ward No. 2317 (3), and Street No. 289 (B), and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the east by the Private Road referred to in the conditions of sale on or towards the west by the property Cursetji Furdoonji Vatcha, leased to Maneckji Edulji Contractor, on or towards the north by the premises hereinafter described as Lot No. 3, and on or towards the south by the premises hereinbefore described as Lot. No. 1.

LOT No. 3.—All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold land or ground together with the messuage, hereditaments and buildings standing thereon, situate lying and being on the North side of Grant Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement, 233 square yards or thereabouts, registered along with other land in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 12, new Nos. 13489 and 13490, old Survey No. 182 and new Survey No. 6987 and in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates, and taxes along with other premises under E Ward No. 2317 (4) and Street No. 289 (c) and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the Private road referred in the conditions of sale, on or towards the West by the property of Cursetjee Furdoonji Vatcha leased to Maneckji Edaljee Contractor, on or towards the North by the property belonging to the estate of the late Bai Dinbai Nusarvanji Maneckji Petit and on or towards the South by the premises hereinbefore described as Lot No. 2.

LOT No. 4.—All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold land or ground together with the messuage, hereditaments and buildings standing thereon, situate lying and being on the North side of Grant Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 297 square yards or thereabouts registered along with other land in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 12, new Nos. 13489 and 13490, old Survey No. 182 and new survey No. 6987 and in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes along with other premises, under E Ward No. 2313 (1) A and street No. 257 A and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the property formerly of Soonderdas Dharamsey and Lladhur Pragji and row of Ardeshir Cursetji Powvala, on or towards the West by the private road referred to in the conditions of sale and on or towards the North by the property belonging to the estate of the late Bai Dinbai Nuservanji Maneckji Petit and on or towards the South by the property of Mr. Ranchordas Tribhovandas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jehangir and Seervai, Solicitors, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY AT FORAS ROAD.

On MONDAY, the 7th day of September, 1903, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. Auctioneers, will sell on the premises under instructions from the mortgagee of the property and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Ruttonjee Dossabhoy Curranee, an Insolvent, the unexpired portion (less one day) of a term of 99 years which commenced on the 1st, September, 1901, of and in all that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 253 square yards or thereabouts, situate at Foras Road at Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, being part of a piece of land demised by an indenture of lease dated the 31st day of August, 1900, and made between Bai Avabai, widow of Framjee Dinshaw Petit of the one part, and Ruttonjee Dossabhoy Curranee of the other part, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under new Survey No. 6934, and bounded on or towards the east by the chawl and property of the said Bai Avabai, widow of Framjee Dinshaw Petit, on or towards the west by a common private passage twenty-two feet broad, on or towards the north by another portion of the said land demised by the hereinbefore mentioned lease and beyond that by the Foras Road, and on or towards the south by the property of the said Bai Avabai, widow of Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Together with the partially erected dwelling house or building standing thereon, Together with the right of way over the said common private passage to be enjoyed consistently with the like right of way of different lessees of other parts of the properties belonging to the said Bai Avabai, widow of Framjee Dinshaw Petit, and lying on both sides of the said common passage

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Craigie, Lynch and Owen. Vendors' Attorneys, Standard Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 28th August, 1903.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BAPU KHOTE STREET, without the Fort of Bombay.

Under instructions from Bai Kankoo, wife of Sha Kastoorchand Mohunchand, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Thucker Laljee Devsey, the mortgagor, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 1st September, 1903, at 4-30 p.m., the undermentioned property in pursuance of the power of sale conferred by the indenture of mortgage, dated the 17th day of July, 1902.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuages or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate at Bapu Khote Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the town and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 94 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax Tenure under No. 1054 and by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. and Street No. 29, and bounded as follows: i.e., on or towards the east by the aforesaid Bapu Khote Street, on or towards the west by the house of Tooljaram Pranjivandas, on or towards the north by the house of Thucker Devey Jiva, on or towards the south by the house of Bhawasal Lalbhai.

The property will be sold subject to an indenture of mortgage thereof dated the 10th July, 1901, and made between the said Laljee Devsey of the one part and Shrichand Jetha and Partabmal Shrichand of the other part.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Mr. F. R. Pavri, attorney for the abovenamed mortgagee at the office, in Tamarin Lane, or to the Undersigned

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 28th August, 1903.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF AMERICAN BOOTS AND SHOES.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, TO MORROW, SATURDAY, the 29th instant, sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, at 2 p.m.

A consignment of 2(5 pairs American boots and shoes of superior workmanship and design in great variety.

Each pair will be sold singly to suit the convenience of the purchasers.

Will be on view two days before sale.

SALE OF CRYSTAL AND VENETIAN GLASS CHANDELIERS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co will, on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, sell by Public Auction on account of the concerned, at their Sales Rooms, at 2 p.m.—

85 crystal and venetian glass chandeliers of superior design, 1, 2, 3 and 5 lights.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 28th August, 1903.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 18, Forbes Street, Fort, opposite the Jewish Synagogue, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, crockeryware and glassware, sweet-toned small size ebonized semi-grand piano by Rose and Co. in good order, gents' bicycle, musical box, gent's new saddle complete, English ice-box with refrigerator, wind-proof lamps, Austrian safe on stand, table ornaments, pictures, sample tables, foot sewing machine, &c., the property of A. Landau, Esq.

The property of a gentleman:—

1 small sizeisemi-grand piano by F. Kaps.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Harbour View," Colaba Causeway, next to the Apollo Hotel, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture of the latest design, such as drawing-room suit of sofas and chairs, sideboard, cabinets, almiras, English bedstead, dining, drawing, and wash-hand tables, English iron safe on stand, best platedware, crockery and glassware, Persian carpets, suitable ornaments, pictures, &c. the property of J. W. Sawel, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as dining, camp, dressing and wash-hand tables, cupboards, sofas, easy, light and bentwood chairs, teak double bedstead, writing and office tables, chest-of-drawer, meatsafe.

1 mahogany iron framed cottage piano in good order.

1 D. B. B. L. gun in case with implements.

1 Colt's repeating saloon rifle for No. 22 bulletted caps.

1 large cooking stove "Mercador" with chimney and hot water tank &c., by Thomas & Co., London.

[illegible] of Ebrahimjee Essoobjee, paint merchant, Rung Bazar—

22 cwts Hubbuck's white zinc paint in 55 and 28lbs. kegs.

AT 3 P.M.

Few second-hand gent's bicycles.

1 light second-hand victoria.

1 strong built double seated brougham,

1 strong built office shigram,

2 fox terrier dogs, good ratters.

The property of the Spanish Consul—

1 stylish rubber-tyred wheel cabriolette with sliding seat and lamps, with a showy silver grey horn and brass mounted harness, the whole turnout in very good order,

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY, &c.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on TUESDAY, the 1st proximo, at 3 p.m., the following jewellery, etc., belonging to the estate of the late Bai Navazbai, widow of Mr Muncherjee Pallonjee Writer—

1 pair diamond earrings, 1 diamond and emerald ring, gold watch bracelet, pearl earrings, ruby earrings, lady's gold watch, gold brooch and sleeve links, silver fish, silver and copper coins, plated pencils, etc.

The above will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE PEARL, DIAMOND AND GOLD ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 1st proximo, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following ornaments belonging to the estate of the late Rao Bahadur Purbhoodass Kissondass, viz.,—

1 pearl satlada of 8 strings, 1 pearl satlada of 4 strings, 4 pearl raifulls, 4 pearl bangles, 1 pearl nose ring, 1 diamond and emerald earring, 1 diamond lavangis, 1 diamond and emerald chokda, 1 gold armlet, 1 pair gold bangles, 1 gold chandanhar (necklace) of 5 strings, 2 pendants, googris, &c.

The above is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE WEST SIDE OF A PUBLIC PASSAGE IN OLD RACE COURSE, BETTER KNOWN AS RIPON OR MORLAND ROAD.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th proximo, at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of Messrs Hajee Sidick Hajee Ibrahim and Ibrahim Hajee Sidick, the Executors of Hawabai, widow of Salley Mahomed Haji Elias, deceased, the undermentioned landed property, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the west side of a public passage in old race course, better known as Ripon or Morland Road, in the Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and containing by admeasurement four hundred and thirty square yards, or thereabouts, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows that is to say:—On or towards the north by the said public passage, on or towards the east by an open space common to Monaji Nilaji and the said Hawabai, widow of Salley Mahomed Haji Elias, and daughter of Haji Adam Haji Atoobakur, on or towards the south by the vacant ground of Shaikally Abdul Hoosain and Adamji Abdul Hoosain and on or towards the west by the vacant ground of Samsoodin Koolianally, which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and now are in the occupation of the tenants of the said Hawabai, and the said land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 133, new No. 6/13641 old Survey No. 277 and new Survey No. 4/3534 and the said messuage, tenement or dwelling house thereon are assessed by the Municipality under E Ward, No. 4065 (7), street No. 252 F.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw & Co, Solicitors for the Executors or to the Undersigned

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 28th August, 1903.

SOUTH AFRICA, 1899-1902.

MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES.

(2ND EDITION.)

Being a Complete List of Officers and Men of the Army and Navy mentioned in Despatches (with details of act for which mentioned, where such has been gazetted); together with a List of those awarded the Victoria Cross (with details), Conspicuous Service Cross, Distinguished Service Order, and Distinguished Conduct Medals; and of Nursing Sisters who have been awarded the Royal Red Cross.

Also List of all Honours and Special Promotions in the Army and Navy gazetted up to November, 1902.

PRICE ONE SHILLING,

By Post 1-2.

THE ARMY & NAVY GAZETTE,
3, YORK STREET, COVENT GARDEN,
LONDON, W. C.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY
BY
TODARMAR;

Price Re. 1, Postage half-anna

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, AUGUST 26.

Securities—			
2¾ per cent. Consols	90 7/8	=	unchanged
3 per cent. Rentes	97 3/4	=	do
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	107 1/2	=	do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 15/16	=	do
Silver—			
Spot in London	26 3/16	=	+ 3/16
2 months hence	25 15/16	=	unchanged
Spot in New York	56 1/8	=	do
Exchanges—			
Paris cheques	25 15 1/2	=	+ 1/2
Berlin "	20 38 1/4	=	− 1/4
New York Demand	48 5 7-8	=	− 1/4
Discounts—			
Bank of England	3 pr ct	=	unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	2 7-8 pr ct	=	do
6 " "	3 3-8 pr ct	=	do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 1-8 pr ct	=	do
6 month sight Fine Trade Bills	3 5-8 pr ct	=	do
Interest—			
Day to day loans	1 1-2 pr ct	=	do
7 day market loans	1 7-8 pr ct	=	do

Rapeseed.—Yelow Cawnpore, 34 1-4, August-Sept. Business done.

Rapeseed.—Brown 34 3-4 Aug.-Sept. Sellers. Tone firmer.

Linseed Bold, 37 3-4. Aug.-Sept. Business done. Tone steady.

Arrival.—Steamer Marienfels.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 5,000,000.

Rs. 26,50,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 10,40,000 do. Bombay.
" 6,20,000 do. Madras.

Rs. 43,10,000, at 1s. 4d.

Minimum rate received 23 p. ct.

Telegraphic Transfers—

Rs. 5,00,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 1,90,000 do. Bombay.
" Nil " Madras.

Rs. 6,90,000 at 1s. 4 1-32d.

Minimum rate received 23 per cent.

Total amount sold during week, Rs. 50,40,000.

Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 50,00,000.

Extra allotments Bills on Bombay, Rs. 80,000 at 1s. 4 1-32d.

In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 6,000. Spot 6·76 — 2 Sold on speculation and for export 1,000. Imports 1,000. Arrivals closed quiet.

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·43	6·01	5·64	5·53
−6	−2	−2	−3

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April	April-May
5·48	5·47	5·47	5·46	5·46
−2	−2	−2	−2	−2

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	Nil bales.
Do. last year	9,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	4,000
Do. do Continent	1,000
Mid-Uplands	12·75
Futures, month of Dec.	10·20 —3
Do. do. March	10·18 —5

In New Orleans—

Spot	12 5/8 unchanged
Futures, month of Sept	11·42 2—
Do. do. December	10·13 —2
Tone at close	Steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, 26th August, 1903:—

Cotton	593 bales.
Wheat	10,223 cwts.
Linseed	2,723 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	5,107 "
Gingellyseed	Nil
Poppyseed	3,817 "
Groundnuts	Nil
Castorseed	7,610 "
Rice	821 "
Myrabollams	Nil
Cottonseed	2,069 "

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, AUGUST 27.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T.T.				1s. 4d.
Bank Demand				1s. 4d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.				1s. 4 3-16d.
Do	6	do	do	1s. 4 5-16d. to 11-32d
French Francs	3	do	do	169 3-4
Marks	3	do	do	137 3-4
Hongkong	30	Days' Sight		136 1-2
Japan	30	do	do	152 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

1st Settlement	98·15
2nd do	98·13

Money Market, Tone quiet.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England	since 18th June	3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 20th Aug	3	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 27th Aug	3	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 23rd July	4	do

SEEDS—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone firm.			
Ready	6 8	6	9
Rapeseed.—Tone firm.			
Brown Cawnpore Ready	5	6	0
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	5	14	0
Yellow Guzerat Ready	5	14	0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	6	5	6
Castorseed—Tone steady.			
Ready	21	8	0

WHEAT.—Tone firm.

Pissi 91 per cent	Rs.	30
Club, No. 1	"	30 4
Hard, Red	"	24 0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone firm.

Estimated sales 6,000 Bales

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·46	6·05	5·67	5·56
plus 3	plus 4	plus 3	plus 3

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·52	5·50	5·50	5·49
plus 4	plus 3	plus 3	plus 3

Mar.-Apl.
5·49
plus 3

COTTON.—The local markets is firm and both Exporters and Mills are in the market for ready cotton, a fair business having been done. In New crop rates are Rs. 2 to 3 higher and business has been done at the advance by Exporters and local Mills. closing quotations are Rs. 232 for Good Broach and Rs. 179 for Fully Good Bengals.

The following is the Statement of Silver Balance in the Bombay Mint for the week ending 26th August:—

	Rs.	Rs.
Value of Silver held on account of tenderers for Dollar coinage on the evening of the 19th August 1903		54,56,000
Value of Government Silver on do. do.		8,22,000
Total		62,78,000
Add—Silver received during the week on account of tenderers for British Dollar coinage	4,63,000	
Do. do. Government	97,000	5,60,000
		68,38,000
Deduct—Dollars transferred to Custom House for export of the value of Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	4,65,000	
New Coin paid to the Reserve Treasury	2,00,000	6 65,000
Balance on evening of the 26th August 1903		61,73,000

The Balance comprises—	Rs.
Silver held on account of the tenderers	54,54,000
Do do Government	7,19,000
	61,73,000

There is in addition awaiting Assay—	Rs.
Bullion received for Dollar coinage	68,000
Uncurrent Coin belonging to Government	22,000
	90,000

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUGUST 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed:—quiet. Surats quiet.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	90 7-8
3 per cent. Rentes	97 3 4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 15-16
Bar Silver	26 3-16

A PROJECT is on foot for the holding of a World's Fair Exhibition on a gigantic scale at the Crystal Palace, London, in 1906.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

CUMMINS—August 19, at 44, Emperor's Gate, London, S W, prematurely, the wife of Captain H A Cummins, 24th Punjab Infantry, of a daughter. (Still-born).

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

CRIMMIN—August 27, at Marine Lines, Bombay, the wife of Lt-Col Crimmin, I M S, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DOWDING—August 23, at Simla, the wife of W K Dowding, of a son.

SLATER—August 23, at Birchanger Lodge, Langford Road, Bangalore, to Herbert and Edith Slater, of a daughter (prematurely).

DEATH.

ZSCHERPEL—August 21, at her residence, Pursewalkum, Madras, Miss Emilia Maria Zscherpel, aged 80 years and 9 months.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 44m. Sun sets, 6h. 19m. High water, 3-9m., 3-10a. Low water, 8-47m., 9-15s.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.

Khandesh Press Company, Church Gate Street, 4 pm

THE Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will not play at the Esplanade Band Stand, this evening.

PICKPOCKETS IN GUNPATI PROCESSION.—Before Mr. J. Sanders Slater Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, sub-Inspector Roberts prosecuted four Hindus for picking pockets in a Gunpati procession in Gulalwadi on Wednesday afternoon. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced each to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan, per extra s. s. Kinshin Maru, will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m. to-day instead of at 9 a.m. on the same day as previously intimated.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan, per extra Mazagon, will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p.m. on Monday the 31st instant.

DRIFTED ON THE ROCKS.—On Wednesday afternoon batela No. 4018 belonging to the Cooper Landing Company and in charge of tindel Yessoo Bhiwa, left Customs Bunder to go to Malet Bunder, when opposite the Castle flagstaff, the sail and boom fell and the craft drifted on to the rocks. The sail and boom in falling struck the tindel, bruising his left side. He was taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he has been detained.

ALLEGED ATTEMPTED MURDER.—Before Mr J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Wheatley brought up on remand and again charged Hassan Nensey with attempting to murder his cousin Bhoorabhai Jeena by stabbing him with a knife on the afternoon of the 15th instant. The facts of the case have been reported. The Magistrate after recording some further evidence committed the accused to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

A MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.—A very interesting and enjoyable concert was given, last night, at the Bombay Education Society's girls' school, Byculla, in aid of the Byculla Poor Fund. A large number of friends and well wishers of the institution attended. The programme was an attractive one and contained a variety of items,—pianoforte duets, recitations, comic songs, part songs etc. The children of the school gave the part songs, while among the ladies and gentlemen who contributed to the success of the entertainment were: Miss Savage, Miss Hammett, the Misses Salmon, Miss Ablitt, Messrs J. P. Davies, A Rhenius, J. Reed, R. H. Duxbury, and N. Hammett. The entertainment concluded with the performance of a comedietta entitled "My Lady Help," which was given by Mr. A. W. Wise, Miss Wise and Mr. J. P. Davies.

MASTER AND COOK.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Alex. D. Costa, a Goanese cook in the employ of Mr. Ardeshir N. Davar, was charged by Inspector Coxen, with causing grievous hurt to his master. The evidence showed that on Wednesday night the complainant took the accused to task for not having properly cooked his food and ordered him to leave the house at once. The accused went towards the kitchen. The complainant followed him and stopped him from entering the kitchen. They closed and in the struggle the accused, it was alleged, gave two or three blows to the complainant on his face, inflicting injury on his nose and knocking down one of his teeth. The accused denied having assaulted the complainant and said that he was struck by the complainant and others. The Magistrate convicted the accused on a charge of causing simple hurt and sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

A PLUCKY POLICEMAN—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Ojamoai a Hindu woman, was charged with attempting to commit suicide by jumping into the C. P. tank yesterday morning. It appeared that about 7 a.m. yesterday Jiji Hanmanta P. C. No. 485, C, while walking along the road in plain clothes saw the accused jumping over the wall of the tank. He went to the tank and saw her go down the water and come up again. Promptly he jumped after the accused and brought her out alive. She was questioned by the police sepoy as to why she wanted to commit suicide. She replied she was abused by her maternal aunt and that was the reason why she jumped into the tank. The accused said she was not right in her head at the time, and had no recollection of what she did. The Magistrate sentenced her to one month's simple imprisonment. The Court commended the timely assistance and the prompt action of the police sepoy in rescuing the woman, and directed his conduct to be brought to the notice of the Commissioner of Police, and also ordered a donation of Rs. 5 to be paid to him out of the poor box.

A CYCLE COLLISION—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Browning charged E. F. Kemp with riding his bicycle on the wrong side of the road. The evidence of P. C. No. 740.A, went to show that on Tuesday evening the accused while riding his machine along the Wodehouse road towards the Fort ran into the bicycle of Mr. Jehanghir D. Wadia, who was coming from the opposite direction and threw him off his cycle. Just then a carriage came from the opposite direction and the horse of the carriage jumped on the body of Mr. Wadia who was lying on the ground. Fortunately the horse was pulled up at once and Mr. Wadia very nearly escaped being run over. He was much injured and was removed to his place. The sepoy further stated that the accused was riding on the wrong side of the road. The accused said he was on the proper side of the road; on the other hand Mr. Wadia was on the wrong side and the collision occurred on account of the latter persisting in keeping to his right. After having recorded the evidence in support of the accused's statement, the Magistrate remarked that the accused was on the proper side of the road and the police sepoy appeared to have mixed up the positions of the parties. He postponed the hearing for a fortnight in order to enable Mr. Wadia to attend the Court and give his version.

DISOBEDIENT SEAMEN.—At the Esplanade Police Court on Wednesday before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Captain Walter E. Dexter, of the s.s. Afghan, charged Shaik Ali Mahomed Salley, tindal, and ten other seamen on board the s. s. Afghan with wilful disobedience to lawful orders and refusing to work. It appeared that on Saturday last when the accused were asked by the Captain to go to work they refused to do so and demanded to be paid up, though they were bound to work on the ship till December according to the agreement. On Sunday they again refused to go to work saying they were ill. They were examined by the doctor who declared all of them to be fit for work. Two of them returned to work before summons were served to them and the rest after they were served with the summons. The Magistrate remarked that that sort of disobedience on the part of the crew was now becoming very common, and caused a great deal of inconvenience to the authorities concerned. The first accused, who was the leader, was sentenced to six week's rigorous imprisonment and eight of the others to four weeks' rigorous imprisonment each. They were also ordered to pay the costs of the prosecution. The two remaining accused, who returned to work before they were served with the summons, were ordered to forfeit two days' wages.

THE "Westminster Gazette" says Mr. Chamberlain is considering a scheme for the taxation of foreign manufactured goods and applying the revenue for the purpose of subsidising the carriage of colonial wheat and other food-stuffs.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall. In the absence of Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Mr. James McDonald was voted to the chair.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE FORT WARD.

The Corporation resumed consideration of the report of their Committee on the representation to be made to the Bombay Improvement Trust regarding the improvement of insanitary areas in the Fort Ward.

At the previous meeting Dr. N. N. Katrak had moved that the report of the Committee be approved and adopted and that copy of the same, together with the plan accompanying it, be fowarded to the Commissioner with a request to make to the City Improvement Trust, an official representation in respect of the areas shown by red lines and red scoring on the plan.

Against this proposition Dr. Viegas had moved an amendment that the report be referred to the committee appointed by Corporation resolution, dated the 23rd July last, to prepare a representation under section 23 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, suggesting a scheme or schemes for the improvement of congested insanitary areas in the city.

Mr. S. D. Khote had moved another amendment to the effect that the report be considered along with the report when received of the committee appointed by the Corporation on the motion of Mr. Kazi Kabirudin to prepare a representation suggesting a scheme or schemes for the congested and insanitary areas in the city.

Mr. Wacha had moved a third amendment to the effect that the report be recorded.

Mr. Kazi Kabirudin in continuing the debate on the subject remarked that there were no two opinions as to the improvement of every nook and corner of the city, but the thing was that they should lay down certain rules and principles upon which they should proceed to improve the city. He moved an amendment to the effect that the report be referred to the committee appointed to prepare a representation under the provisions of the Bombay Improvement Act, suggesting a scheme or schemes for the improvement of congested insanitary areas in the city, and that in consultation with the Commissioner and the Executive Engineer, the Committee appointed by Corporation be requested to report as to which insanitary areas should be recommended for improvement to the Board as an experimental measure.

Mr. Bhaishanker Nanabhoy thought that the amendment was not in order.

The Chairman ruled that the amendment was out of order.

Mr. Bhaishanker observed that he desired to give his reasons as briefly as he could why he would vote in favour of the proposition. It was clear enough that a case had been made out by the sub-committee that a representation ought to be made to the Improvement Board. If the Corporation passed the resolution, the Commissioner was bound to make a report, but even if they did not pass the resolution there were four other bodies, who could compel the Commissioner to make a representation. In the first place if the Health Officer were to make a representation in the matter, the Commissioner was bound to make a report. Again if three Justices of the Peace, or twelve rate-payers residing in a particular locality were to make a similar representation, the Commissioner was equally bound to make a report. It had been stated that the Improvement Board would not be able to comply with the request of the Corporation, and though there were four members of the Corporation who represented them on the Improvement Board, it was necessary for them to ascertain the opinion of the whole body of the Trust. (Hear, hear) He thought that a case had been fully made out why the proposition should be passed, and if the Corporation failed to exercise on the present occasion the power given to them by law, they would be wanting in their duty.

Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola was surprised to hear arguments from the last speaker, which could not for one moment hold water. Mr. Bhaishanker's argument came to this, that because it was in the power of somebody else to go and fall into a well, the Corporation should also do the same. The speaker then pointed out from the administration report of the Improvement Trust and the statement of the Municipal Commissioner made on a previous occasion that it was not advisable to take any further action in the matter as the Improvement Board had already six or seven schemes in hand.

Mr. Baptista also opposed the original proposition. He said none of the reasons advanced by the Hon. Mr. Mehta in support of the proposition was sound sanitary area, and it therefore seemed absurd that the Corporation should make any representation to the Improvement Board for its improvement. There were many insanitary areas in the city which were worse than the Fort north and which required the immediate attention of the Board. He did not consider it human on the part of the Corporation to force the hands of the Improvement Board, and turn their attention to this comparatively sanitary part to the detriment of the many other insanitary areas in the city, which were in immediate need of improvement. He considered the Corporation in their wise descretion would not pass the original proposition, for if they did their action would not only be inhuman but scandalous.

Mr. A. F. Unwalla considered it was a matter of regret that so much heat and excitement should have been imported into the debate. He did not concur with Sir Bhalchundra in his argument that if the Corporation forced the hands of the Trust, it would be a financial disaster to that body. If the Board were prepared to spend three crores of rupees on the seven gigantic schemes which they had already launched, he (the speaker) did not understand how a small scheme costing six or seven lakhs of rupees would prove a financial disaster. However it was for the Board to determine the financial aspect of the question.

Mr. Cuffe said that to go to the very root of the matter he took it that the objection that prevailed at the meeting largely that day was not the objection against a representation being made to the Board in a piece-meal manner, but because there was a strong feeling that the particular area selected was not the most insanitary area that could be found in Bombay. He believed there were many who thought that going beyond the Fort Ward, there were other areas that were still in greater need of sanitary regeneration, and certainly it was very difficult for any layman there to say whether that was or was not the case. He for one thought that the Corporation should never be deterred if they thought that they had a good case to go to the City Improvement Trust with a representation in piece meal, yet he did think that if they made a representation in that manner they ought to be satisfied that it was a representation dealing with a most insanitary area. In the opinion of many members it did not appear that the Fort Ward fell in that category. He then moved another amendment that the report be recorded and that in view of the many insanitary areas known to exist in the city, and to the impracticability of the Trust undertaking the improvement of all immediately, the Commissioner be asked to report to the Corporation as to the order in which it seemed desirable that these areas should be taken by the Board with a view to a representation being made to the Board by the Corporation.

Mr. Unwala thought that the amendment was out of order.

Several members thought that the amendment was not in order, whereas Sir Bhalchandra and Mr. Ibrahim considered that it was in order.

The Chairman eventually ruled that it was in order and it was seconded by Mr. Symington.

The Municipal Commissioner in the course of a long speech said that as a matter of fact for some months past he had been considering and discussing the matter with the Health officer. He did not altogether agree with the Hon. Mr. Metha as to the relative functions of the Corporation and the Improvement Trust under the Improvement Act. With reference to the statement made by Mr. Metha regarding sections 23 and 26 of the Act, it seemed to him that the Improvement Trust could not be the only party to make a sanitary survey. It was clearly pointed out in the Act that the Municipal Commissioner was bound to make a representation to the Improvement Board under certain conditions. The Commissioner might make such a representation either on his own motion, or at the instance of the Health Officer, or on a resolution of the Corporation, or on a complaint signed by three or more Justices of the Peace, or on a written complaint of twelve or more persons liable to pay property tax. Before the Commissioner, or the Corporation, or the Health Officer took any action in a matter of that kind, they should have the sanitary information before them. A survey might be divided into two parts—a survey of the general sanitary conditions of the city, which was the function of the Corporation, and on the other had there was the survey as to how improvement operations were to be carried out. The latter survey ought to be made by the Improvement Trust. The Corporation before they lent their weight to any such representation ought to satisfy themselves that the part of the city in regard to which the representation was to be made was certainly one which required improvement. The function of the Trust were, in his opinion, of an entirely different character. When they received such a representation, no doubt they had to take into consideration the matters that were mentioned in section 2(. He took it that it was the function of the Trust to make such survey as they might consider necessary under section 25 of the Act. The Trust had to carefully examine all the neighbouring areas in order to see that the schemes which they had prepared should fit in and be suitable to large treet schemes which they were required to run through various parts of the city. That was the only way in which the Trust could carry out its operations. The Corporation must remember that under the Act the Trust had no power to initiate schemes, so that apparently they would be bound to go on with any representation made to them. If the Trust, as Mr. Mehta thought, were to allow such a representation to remain unattended to, the Corporation would be the first to call upon the Commissioner to compel the Trust by an order of the court to go on with the scheme. The Trust were bound to take into consideration such a representation, and if they were satisfied with the truth of that representation they were bound to pass a resolution and forthwith proceed with the execution of the scheme. He (the Commissioner) had written to the Trust on the subject, and all his views on the matter had been placed before them.

After some further discussion, Dr. Katrack briefly replied on the debate.

The Chairman then put to vote Mr. Cuffe's amendment, which was lost.

Mr. Wacha's amendment as well as those of Mr. Khote and Dr. Vigas were also lost.

The original proposition was then carried by 23 against 19 votes.

Mr. Ibrahim demanded a poll, with the result that 22 members voted for and 19 against the proposition, which was thereupon declared carried.

The Corporation then adjourned.

MISAPPROPRIATION BY A PUBLIC SERVANT.

APPEAL TO THE HIGH COURT.

MR. F. X. DESOUZA, Sessions Judge of Khandesh, in June last, convicted Hari Mahadeo, a watandar Kulkarni, of criminal breach of trust as a public servant and falsification of accounts, and sentenced him to four years' rigorous imprisonment for each offence, the sentences to be concurrent. An appeal by the accused was heard at the High Court on Monday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston. Mr. B. N. Bhajekar appeared for the accused.

With the appellant was charged Ghabu Chimna, watandar revenue patel of the village of Varshi in the Sinkheda taluka, but No. 2 was acquitted and discharged by the Sessions Judge. The two accused were said to have received a sum of Rs. 23-3-3 from one Motiram Chimna in payment of the arrears of assessment due from him in respect of his share in the village patalki Inam land, and to have misappropriated that amount to their own use without giving the complainant credit for the payment in the village account books, namely, the daybook and the ledger, and remitting the amount to the taluka treasury, as it was their duty to do. It was not disputed that Motiram paid the amount and obtained a receipt for it. That receipt was admittedly written and signed by accused No. 1 and countersigned by No. 2 and his fellow officiator in the patelki watan. The plea of No. 1 was that he repaid the money almost immediately to one Malji on account of Motiram at the earnest entreaties of the former and that he forgot to take back the receipt. The plea of No. 2 was that he countersigned the receipt merely "pro forma" at the request of No. 1. No. 1 admitted that the amount was paid to him by Motiram, and this fact was further proved by the receipt as well as by the evidence of Motiram. Nor was it denied that the amount was not remitted to the taluka treasury, and that credit for it was not given to Motiram either in the day book or the ledger. On the contrary, the amount was included in the statement of remissions sanctioned for the village under the orders of Government. The allegation of No. 1 was that he had recovered the amount from Motiram by the compulsory process of the attachment of his live stock; that an hour or two after payment, Malji Kalu, an uncle of Motiram, came to him and pressed for repayment, urging that as no other co-sharers of Motiram had paid their share of the revenue, it was iniquitous that it should be levied from the latter by compulsory process. He stipulated for the restoration of the receipt by Malji, but subsequently both of them lost sight of it altogether. In the opinion of the Sessions Judge, the theory of the alleged repayment completely failed. The motive alleged was that the higher revenue authorities severely discountenanced forcible levy of revenue in famine times. There could not be, said the Sessions Judge, the shadow of a doubt that No. 1 appropriated to his own use the sum of Rs. 23-3-3 paid to him by Motiram on account of assessment, and then recommended that the amount should be remitted. The evidence against No. 2 was not equally satisfactory, and there was room for a reasonable doubt weather he knew any thing of the payment at all; and he was acquitted. In awarding punishment, the Sessions Judge said he bore in mind that No. 1 was a servant of Government, who was bound to do all in his power to relieve the sorely-stricken ryots in a peirod of unexampled calamity. The accused, however, utilized his opportunities solely for the purpose of extortion and private gain, and did whatever in him lay to bring the policy of Government into discredit in his sphere of influence. This case, Mr. DeSouza said presented several features of interest for the consideration of revenue officers. In the first place, it was a vindication of the utility even in these days, of the time-honoured practice of an examination of the ryots' receipt-books—a practice which many an Assistant and Deputy Collector was liable to chafe at as being a useless force. In this connection, it would seem to be desirable, in Mr. DeSouza's opinion, that sharers of a watan should each be supplied with a separate receipt-book instead of having his payments receipted on loose scraps of paper. In the second place, the responsibility of the revenue patel in the economy of the village revenue administration, and especially of revenue collections, required to be more sharply demarcated and enforced. It seemed strange that he should not be supplied with a safe for the custody of Government monies pending their remittance to the taluka treasury, and that it should be possible for an astute Kulkarni to make him a tool for his own ends. In the third place, whatever may have been the reason for having three officiating revenue patels simultaneously in the village, it was clear that the result of this tripartite control was to leave a free hand to the Kulkarni. The duties of each should be sharply defined. The accused No. 1 was convicted and sentenced as mentioned above.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the evidence, dismissed the appeal.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH]

SIMLA, AUGUST 26.

Thursday.—The depression in the United Provinces had drifted eastward and this morning is central between Gorakhpur and Benares. It has commenced filling up. Heavy rain has been given by the depression in the eastern and central districts of the United Provinces, Allahabad, reporting 9 inches, Bahraich, 4 1-2 Cawnpore 2 1-2 Gorakhpur and Lucknow 2. Light to moderate rain has fallen in North East India; showers in Burma, Central India and Plateau the Satpuras the deccan. The rainfall on the west coast has been light except in the North Konkan; Ratnagiri has received 4 inches Saugor Island 3 1-2 and Dhubri Bombay and Mergui 2in. The barometer is falling on the Ganjam coast and a depression is apparently forming in the Bay. The rainfall of the next 24 hours will probably be light everywhere except in the neighbourhood of the depression in the east of the United Provinces where moderate rain is likely.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Esplande.		Fort.		Colaba	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cs.	In.	Cts
Previously registered	71	57	71	72	66	17	67	19
Thursday, 27th August	2	19	2	03	2	31	2	13
Total	73	76	73	75	68	48	69	32
Total fall to August 27, 1902	29	35	32	77	28	60	33	43
Total fall to August 27, 1901	84	33	79	88	83	42	71	84

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 27TH AUGUST.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly to rapidly in Sind and at Allahabad and Rajkot and has been steady or has changed slightly over the rest of the country. It is still below normal in the United Provinces, but the depression there appears to be filling up.

Winds are north-westerly to south-westerly at most places and the force has been fresh to strong in Sind, Cutch, Kathiawar and at Allahabad, Malegaon, Aurangabad, Bijapur and Belgaum.

Temperature generally varies from normal by small amounts, but the maximum is 11° to 13° below it at Lahore, Cawnpore and Allahabad. The maximum varied from 65° at Sirsa, Madras and Negapatam to 75° at Belgaum, and the maximum from 83° at Jask to 67° at Belgaum.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in many places. Humidity changes are unimportant.

Rain.—Very heavy rain has fallen at Allahabad (9·00") and heavy at Ratnagiri 3 82 and Bombay 1·98, and light to moderate showers in all districts except Sind and the Madras Presidency.

Weather.—With the rise of pressure in the United Provinces weather is likely to become finer but there will probably be more or less general rain to-day in the Bombay Presidency.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Fulwell, 2,381 tons, Captain F J Brown, will sail to-day for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

THE Hansa Line steamer Steinberger, 2,810 tons, Captain R Feltrup, will sail to-day for Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 763 tons, Captain J Rickford, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi 25th August with a general cargo and Mr Allix and 43 deck passengers. During the voyage she experienced moderate monsoon with very heavy S W swell.

THE Hall Line steamer Eden Hall, 2332 tons, Captain B H Haddy, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening, from Liverpool, 29th July, with a general cargo, and Mr Priestley and Mr Hayman as passengers. During the voyage she had strong monsoon with high sea and rain.

ARRIVALS.

Arg.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
26	Eden Hall s	Haddy	Liverpool, July 29
	Ranee (Transport)	Corran	Berbera, Aug 19
27	Dumra s	Rickford	Karachi, Aug 25

DEPARTURE.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Kola s	Williams	Persian Gulf

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Fulwell, Brown, for Hamburg.
" Steinberger, Feltrup, for Hamburg and Bremen.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Nerbuda, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Bielefeld, for Antwerp and Hamburg.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O Co's steamer Arabia, with the outward Mails of the 21st instant left Suez, at 1 a.m. yesterday.

The German East Africa Line steamer Safari, left Zanzibar for Bombay yesterday via Lamu and Mombassa.

The N Y K steamer Kagoshima Maru, left Colombo for Bombay on the 24th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britannia s—1 case piece-goods Kohn and Kohn; 2000 cwt wheat J A Beg ie and Co; 3355 cwt myrabollams Waghji Becher; 150 bales cotton waste Pragjee Hirjee and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Britannia s—10 casks Indian condiments H Muncherjee and Sons.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—500 cwt myrabollams Tyabjee and Co; 3860 cwt cwt cottonseed R J Ratnagar.

FOR HULL.

Dido s—2379 cwt cottonseed Volkart Brothers; 14 cwt cottonseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Onipenta s—1437 cwt linseed Ralli Brothers; 2000 cwt linseed D Nanjee and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Britannia s—30 cwt aloe fibre Tyabjee and Co; 1242 cwt castorseed Societa Coloniale Italiana; 2567 cwt mowraseed Ralli Brothers; 12 bales hemp F Fischer and Co; 23 bags Indian kuppas R S N Talati and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Flores s—280 cwt tallow M J Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Fulwell s—2000 cwt linseed Ralli Brothers.

Steinberger s—351 cwt myrabollams H Anandrao and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Sigrid s—200 bales cotton The Bombay Co; 100 bales cotton Nansee Khairaz and Co; 4000 cwt rapeseed Tata and Co; 2000 cwt old iron M Samjee; 59 bales Sawree cotton W Wolf and Sons; 100 bales cotton David Sassoon and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Dido s—25 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Mazagon s—500 bales cotton The Mitsui B Kaisha; 18 bales cotton D B Lam and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Mazagon s—3 3-4 cwt ivory K Luckmichand.

FOR HONGKONG.

Mazagon s—11 cwt olibanum and 190 cwt fennelseed R J Joomabhoy and Co; 10 cases Indian condiments A K Jakria; 10 cases Indian Dairy butter The Prince of Wales Dairy Co.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 28.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BATTY.
and the Hon. Mr. Justice JACOB.
Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

1251—In person—Jehangir Maneckjee Cursetjee vs The Secretary of State for India in Council—E F Nicholson.

[illegible] Payne and Co—Janubai [illegible] Currimbhoy Ibrahim and [illegible]

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.
For decree absolute.

18-98—King and Cama—Bhoman widow vs Madhowjee Iswarjee and another—Smetham B and N.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

590-01—Dikshit and D—Meghjee Jairam Naranjee vs Khimjee Jairam Naranjee and other—Makardas and Co—Part heard.

580-01—Mansuklal J and H—The Advocate General vs Khimjee Jairam Naranjee and others—Makardas and Co.

525-02—F P Pavri—Mahomed Hassambai Shaik Ahmed Makha vs Mahomed Ibrahim bin Mahomed Ismail Makha and others—Sorabjee and J.

614-02—Bicknell M and M—Paul Beir and others vs Chotalal Javerdas—K D Shroff. (Commercial cause)

259,03—Little and Co—Ramchunder Withoba Balaji and others vs Isaji Noorbhoy—Khunderao S and L.

401,162,09,03—Smetham B and N—Isaji Noorbhoy and others vs Ramchunder Withoba Balaji and another—Little and Co.

210,02—Madhavji and V—Harilal Jamnadas and another vs Hargovandas Jagjivandas—Matoobhoy J and M.

490-01—Wadia and G—Heerji Bhojraj vs Ramji Ragoonath and others—Mansookhlal B and N.

626-02—R P Mehta—Gunpat Gynoo vs Bhimji Raelbaiji alias Amirbux—D D Romer.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

292,03—Matubhai J and M—Tulsidas Hurkisondas vs Mangaldas Kasomdas—Ardeshir H D and Co—Part heard.

Short Cause.

422,03—Khanderao S and L—Gunga Narayen Kishandas and others vs Alibhoy Yarbhoy—Matubhoy J and M.

Long Causes.

117,02—Khunedroo S L—Dayakorebai widow vs Parwatibai widow and others—In person.

370,02—Tyabji D and Co—Joosab Haji Mahomed Joonas and others vs Issac Fakir Mahomed and others—Payne and Co.

53,02—Edgelow G and W—Kaikhosroo Manekjee Sethna vs Joshi Shivashanker Gopaljee and another—Payne and Co.

352,01—Mirza and M—Hakimchand Bhoolajee and another vs Kanjee Vithajee and others—Payne and Co.

2,99—Ardeshir H D and Co—Jacob Isac David vs The Collector of Bombay—E F Nicholson.

303,02—Ardeshir H D and Co—Jamshedji Nusserwanji Tata vs Runchordas Girdharedas and others—Pestonjee R and K.

195,02—Smetham B and N—Hajee Khanoo Moosa vs Luckhmising Napoo and others—Bhaishanker K and G.

605-02—Dikshit and D—Govind Ramchundra vs The Bank of Bombay—Crawford B and Co for postponement.

121,02—Payne and Co—Thuker Madhowji Thakursey vs Khimji Jairam Muranji—Dikshit and D.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BATTY.
For Judgment.

216,03—Dikshit and D—Pragji Soorji vs Pranjivan Tuljaram—Little and Co.

162,03—Madhowjee and V—Jeram Laljee vs Veerbai widow—Payne and Co.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	4	2	11
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	5	7	17
D Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpatti, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	1	6	10
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	4	4	17
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	3
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	0
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	8
Total	15	17	78
Total plague deaths to date	284,531	214,821	
Same date last year	4	7	103

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. Weak Stomachs. The wisest cannot enumerate one quarter of the distressing symptoms arising from enfeebled digestion, all of which may be readily dispelled by these admirable Pills. They rouse the stomach, liver, and every other organ, helping digestion to that healthy tone which fully enables it to convert all we eat and drink to the nourishment of our bodies. Hence these Pills are the surest strengtheners and the safest restoratives in nervousness, wasting and chronic debility. Holloway's Pills remove all unpleasant taste from the mouth and are infallible remedies for impaired appetite eructations, flatulency, constipation, and a multitude of other disagreeable symptoms which render miserable the lives of thousands. These Pills are approved by all classes.

PREFERENTIAL
TARIFFS.
THE PAN-BRITANNIC
ZOLLVEREIN.
THE
CAWNPORE
WOOLLEN MILLS
CO., LD.,
ask only a FAIR FIELD and
NO FAVOR.
THEIR CELEBRATED
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The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1903.

BOMBAY UNDER LORD NORTHCOTE.—II.

IN bidding farewell to the Legislative Council on Saturday Lord Northcote laid no claim to any legislative or administrative achievement of any importance. He felt that he had suffered from disadvantages, under which the Viceroy too has laboured, considering the normal time which any Governor spends in India is inadequate to enable him to obtain more than a slight knowledge of the characteristics of the people over whom he presides and notably to appreciate the intense conservatism in social life which is so universal. The Viceroy did not appreciate this difficulty when he came out, and set himself a Herculean task for the performance of which ten years would suffice. Lord Northcote made no such mistake. He came fully alive to the difficulties before him. In reply to the address of welcome, with which he was greeted on his arrival, he showed that he realised he was succeeding to a terrible legacy of plague and famine as well as an empty Treasury. Nothing more logical than that he should have come to the conclusion that it was better to advance slowly. He did, and, as he claimed, on Saturday, surely; a course he held to be preferable to "hurrying forward to a position from which you cannot draw back if you would." "And," said his Excellency, "if we have appeared to some to have lagged behind in the matter of heroic legislation, our action has not arisen from lack of perception of the desirability of effecting we could make the introduction of changes palatable to the community at large." Lord Northcote appeared to realise from the first moment the direction in which his help and counsel were most needed, and within practically a few hours of their arrival we marvelled to find his Excellency paying a round of visits to one lot of hospitals, while simultaneously Lady Northcote visited another. Had he contemplated undertaking any reforms as regards irrigation, police, or education his progress would have been promptly interrupted, for the Government of India had appointed Commissions to enquire into these questions and local efforts would have been scotched.

Lord Northcote has been hampered from beginning to end; as he remarked the other day, he had special and notorious reasons for proceeding with caution. Bombay was in a greatly perturbed condition when he arrived. We had gone through a series of riots and disturbances of political agitation and intrigue, and the feeling between the ruled and the rulers had been seriously embittered. The sensation of unrest and distrust had not passed away. But during the administration of Lord Northcote that feeling has completely died out, and to-day finds all sections of the community as nearly friendly as can ever be looked or hoped for. We do not forget the rumours of ill-feeling and the possibility of a disturbance in Bombay city a month or so ago. For that short-lived outburst of feeling the Improvement Trust was responsible, and Lord Northcote's severest critics will write it against him on the debit side that he did not take the opportunity which offered itself some time ago of peremptorily abolishing an institution which has not justified its existence, but which certainly has its utter annihilation. With a Governor and Council hundreds of miles away from the capital, for all but a brief season of the year, it need not be a matter for surprise if Government completely misunderstood the potentiality for mischief which that body possesses. And we do not hesitate to describe Lord Northcote's refusal to prevent it further carrying out its policy of cruelty and spoliation, as the one great mistake of Lord Northcote's administration. His Excellency considered that the Trust had not undergone sufficient trial. He was ill-advised. But as we have admitted it is difficult for any Governor and any Council to understand our wants and necessities when so small a fraction of time is spent in the capital. We do not blame his Excellency so much as the system, and not nearly so much as those who in this particular instance were his advisers.

Notwithstanding all the obstacles in his path Lord Northcote struggled manfully for us. The complaints made by sundry unofficial members of the Legislative Council that enough was not undertaken were absolutely groundless and unreasonable. That works of public utility of education and medical relief might not suffer, his Excellency accepted assistance from the Government of India, and with money which many another administrator would have preferred to leave untouched carried out works—which as they will benefit posterity perhaps as much as ourselves, posterity will have to assist to pay for. In his famine administration Lord Northcote encountered much opposition—some of which we should not like to describe as honest. Yet he showed his true grit in having complaints thoroughly investigated and having discovered the truth he acted with justice—justice which, however, was tempered with mercy, or he would have handled those who offended against him in the manner adopted with so much success by his predecessor. Famine, though not the effects of it, has now disappeared, and had Lord Northcote stayed with us the normal period of office, he might, besides the passing of the measure he referred to, have taken part in the inauguration of the greatest work of progress and public utility which has been undertaken in this presidency for quite half a century—we mean the commencement of the dock and wharf extension scheme—and have left his mark further by establishing a bench of honorary magistrates with powers of summary jurisdiction, which will render assistance to the presidency magistrates and tend to higher efficiency among the subordinate police. Lord Northcote leaves a very valuable legacy to his successor in the restored harmony of the presidency as well as of measures which have been hammered into shape and now only require the finishing touches. So far as administration goes Lord Northcote leaves behind him a chart and sailing directions which his successor will do well to follow. He cannot expect to do much off his own bat while Lord Curzon's great schemes remain, more or less, in the air. But he can do no better than follow generally in the lines Lord Northcote has laid down, advancing slowly but surely. With the return of prosperity, Lord Lamington may be able to forge ahead a bit, for the silver lining to the dark cloud has already shown itself, and years of prosperity seem to be approaching us.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY.

IT is difficult to account for the slight increase in the mortality of the City of Bombay indicated by the statistics published yesterday in respect of the past week. For whereas plague increased slightly there was a compensating decrease in respect of fevers. Diarrhœa claimed more victims, but there was a considerable decrease in regard to diseases of the respiratory system. The figures appear to show that the increase in the mortality was due to a small augmentations of general heads of disease. The total mortality of the week amounted to 581, giving a death rate per thousand per annum of 38·93, as against 559 last week, and a death rate per thousand per annum of 37·45. There was thus an increase on the previous week's figures of 22 in the total mortality and of 1·48 in the death rate. However, when compared with the totals of last year and with the mean for the past five years the figures still supply cause for congratulation. There was a decrease in the one case of 90 deaths and in the other of 419. Thus at a period which is generally regarded as being exceptionally unhealthy from the point of view of fever and of diseases of the lungs the condition of the city is better than the normal. The fact that last year also the death-rate was comparatively speaking low gives rise to a hope that some of the most serious contributory causes to a high death rate at this time of the year are matters of past history. The chief causes of excessive mortality in the past have been cholera, and, of course, diarrhœa. During the past five years the average for this particular period has been 156 deaths in the case of cholera and 61 in the case of diarrhœa. During the past seven days, however, the city was absolutely free from cholera, and there were only 32 deaths from diarrhœa—a remarkably satisfactory state of things. Another matter which gives abundant reason for satisfaction is the comparative freedom [illegible] diseases. Last week the number of deaths certified to be due to phthisis was 47 against an average of 113; and the mortality from respiratory diseases generally amounted to 115, as compared with an average of 163. The mean total of deaths under these two heads then was 114 in excess of the figure recorded for the past week. The bulk of the decline is thus accounted for by very large decreases under the heads of cholera, diarrhœa, and pulmonary diseases. Plague has little bearing on the general total. Last week there was an increase of 11 deaths, due almost entirely to a spasmodic outbreak of the scourge in the market district where 12 deaths occurred as against eight last week. As compared with last year the figures are very unsatisfactory but they are still below the five years' mean. Fever descended to its old level of forty deaths, and in most other respects the health of the city was better than the normal. The European population contributed its usual dole to the general mortality. There were again four deaths, and the death rate was 16·94

BOMBAY'S NEW GOVERNOR.

THE appointment of Lord Lamington to succeed Lord Northcote as Governor of this Presidency is as satisfactory, in its way, as that of Lord Northcote to the highest post in Australia. There is a strong desire for improved relations between this country and Australasia even among the colonists, who are beginning to discover that recent legislation directed against Indians and other Asiatics is likely seriously to prejudice their trade. At this moment a representative of the British and Indian League of Australia is on a mission to this country to conciliate native traders who in view of the racial restrictions imposed by the colonies have resolved upon a boycott of Australian commodities. Lord Northcote may be able to modify colonial sentiment in regard to natives of India, and on the other hand Bombay need have no fear that his Australian experience has imbued Lord Lamington with the Colonial prejudice against Asiatics. Queensland, the colony of which Lord Northcote's successor has been a successful Governor, has been an exception to the rest of the Australian States in its consistent recognition of the claims of Asiatic labour. The Queensland climate and the exigencies of industry compelled the white settlers, especially in the north of the colony, to strongly oppose the Commonwealth legislation against the immigration of aliens. Indians in their turn have found Queensland a profitable field of trade, and enterprising merchants and camel-drivers from the north have annually returned home with large gains. Coming from a colony where the Indian is a familiar figure Lord Lamington will be able the more readily to appreciate him at home. For the rest the new Governor of Bombay is a Scotsman and comes of a distinguished family. He has had a successful career since he was Assistant Private Secretary to the late Marquess of Salisbury during his first premiership, and Lord Lamington's record as Governor of Queensland leaves no room for doubt of his abilities as an administrator.

THE CROPS IN BOMBAY.

THE crop reports from the districts of Bombay continue satisfactory. Light showers of rain fell during last week all over the Presidency, and in the Konkan especially there was good rain. There now seems to be an adequacy of water in all districts, and on that score there is now very little need for anxiety so far as the present season is concerned. In Sind the jowari, bajri, and other kharif crops are thriving, and cultivators are successfully pursuing seasonable operations. In the Upper Sind Frontier district the preparation of the land for rabi cultivation has commenced. The only reports of damage come from Larkhana, where grasshoppers have damaged the kharif crops, the Upper Sind Frontier where oilseed and the jowari crops have been slightly injured by caterpillars, and Thar and Parkar where the cotton has been slightly damaged by insects. In the last named area locusts have appeared, but up to the present have done no damage. Turning to Gujrat we find that on the whole conditions are excellent. Cultivators are employed in Ahmedabad, the Panch Mahals, and in Surat with the sowing of jowari and bajri. The sowing of oil seeds has commenced in Ahmedabad, and in Broach cultivators are now sowing cotton. A good deal of damage seems to have been done in various ways. In Ahmedabad the late sown bajri and maize has not germinated owing to excessive rain, and maize has also been damaged in the Panch Mahals. Heavy rain has again fallen in the Konkan, and an average of nearly 80 inches seems to have fallen during the season. The transplantation of the late crops has been completed and weeding and harrowing has been commenced. Conditions are very good in the Deccan. All the crops are flourishing and operations are being conducted without delay. In the Southern Mahratta Country the standing crops are thriving admirably.

THE COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP.

BY far the most interesting feature in to-day's cricket telegram is the announcement that Sussex has beaten Yorkshire in the return match at Brighton. The Southerners, it will be remembered, defeated Yorkshire in the first match at Sheffield so have thus had the distinction of twice lowering the colours of the Tykes this season, a feat which, we may remark, it has never fallen to the lot of any other county to accomplish during the last decade. The contest grows more exciting with each match decided, and Middlesex's position at the head of the table is by no means secure. The Metropolitans have still one fixture against Surrey at the Oval, and if they lose Sussex would then have a chance of being Champion County for 1903. It would, however, be necessary for the South Saxons to win the last two matches on their card against Kent at Brighton and against Surrey at the Oval. In the event of Middlesex being defeated by Surrey, and Sussex vanquishing Kent and Surrey, Sussex's percentage would be 63·63 while Middlesex's percentage would fall to 53·53. Middlesex, of course, have the advantage in that they have only one match to play, and that against Surrey whose defeat at the hands of Gloucestershire on Wednesday last does not strengthen their chances of defeating a strong county like Middlesex. Quite one of the best features of the County Championship Competition has been the remarkable manner in which Gloucestershire have struggled out of the almost hopeless position they held for the best part of the season. The western county by defeating Surrey have won three matches running, Kent and Worcestershire having previously meet Worcestershire at Worcester and Warwickshire at Bristol there is a chance of their further distinguishing themselves. For the August matches the Gloucestershire team has been strengthened by the regular presence of R. W. Rice, C. O. H. Sewell, C. L. Townsend, F. H. B. Champain, and W. S. H. Brown, and these players, with Gilbert, Jessop, Wrathall, Board, Langdon, Spry, and Roberts make up a strong side.

THE WAR COMMISSION.

THE papers, to which Reuter refers as expressing disappointment that the report of the War Commission embodies no comprehensive and definite scheme for the reorganisation of the Army, display lamentable ignorance. The Commission would have travelled beyond its powers had it even suggested such a scheme. It was appointed just eleven months ago "to inquire into the military preparations for the war in South Africa, and into the supply of men, ammunition, equipment, and transport by sea and land, in connection with the campaign and into the military operations up to the occupation of Pretoria." The Commission had no more right to make suggestions as to army reform than it had as to the reform of the Bombay Legislative Council. A Commission has to report upon the subject it is appointed to investigate and nothing more. To some extent it has exceeded its duties, in that it has made sundry deductions which would more properly have been left Government or the War Office, in the matter of recruiting. They point unmistakably to conscription, a direction in which Government has long been anxious to turn the tide of public opinion.

AT the suggestion of Mr. Behechardas Virchand Talsania, who gave a graphic description of the wanton cruelties inflicted upon innocent birds merely for the sake of their feathers, the Maharaja of Limbdi has prohibited the sale and use of feathered caps.

CARDINAL VANUTELLI has been appointed Secretary of State to the Pope, vice Cardinal Rampolla, who has vacated that appointment.

TELEGRAMS to the Australian papers, dated London, August 17th, state that Mr. C.B. Fry has refused to proceed with the English team of cricketers who are to visit Australia, while Lilley has accepted on account of having been specially requested to do so by the Warwickshire Committee.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending August 25 was 591, giving a death-rate of 38·93 per annum per thousand as against 44·96 the corresponding period of last year, and 64·72 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 40 died from fevers; 88, plague; 4, small-pox; 1, measles; cholera; 3, leprosy; 47, phthisis; 37, diseases of the nervous system; 115, affections of the respiratory organs; 32, diarrhœa; 23, dysentery; 44, still-born; 87, old age and debility; 10, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 28; Brahmin, 20; Lingaet, 3; Bhattia, 9; Hindu of other caste, 304 Hindu low caste, 36; Musalman, 127; Parsee, 25; Jew, 1; Native Christian, 20; Eurasian, 2; European, 4; Negro-African, 1; Buddhist, 1; other and unknown castes, The total number of births was 300 as against 386 the corresponding period of last year, and 279 the average over the past five years.

THE "Standard," in an inspired editorial complains of Mr. Chamberlain's cataclysmic persistency, and predicts if his policy is proceeded with a disruption will take place in the Unionist Party, far more complete than that which divided the Liberals over the Home Rule question.

INTERLAKEN JUNCTION.

AND THOSE WHO CHANGE THERE.

INTERLAKEN is the Clapham Junction of the Bernese Oberland. You change there for Berne, and Lucerne, and Grindelwald, and Lauterbrunnen, and Murren, and Beatenberg, and the Giessbach, and any number of mountain railways. Representatives of all the peoples of the earth pass through in the course of the summer. It is the ideal place in which to sit and try to count how many sorts it takes to make a world; and the cosmopolitan philosopher can amuse himself all day long by alternately spotting people's nationality from their behaviour and predicting their behaviour from their nationality. A philosopher who had really mastered the rules, and could find some one to bet with, might recoup the whole of his holiday expenses in this way.

GERMAN TOURISTS.

A good rule to begin with is that when you hear people's voices long before they come in sight you may safely bet that they are Germans, says a writer in the "Pall Mall Gazette." The two sounds that pervade the whole of Switzerland are those of running water and of German voices. Rather more than 50 per cent. of the tourists are Germans, and they all talk at once. If a German tourist ever indulges in dialogue, it is because there is only one other German within earshot. The sort of conversation that a German really likes is general conversation, and the more general it is the better he likes it. The situation only becomes thoroughly characteristic when you see five-and-twenty Germans engaging in general conversation at the dinner table. From each end of the table and from both sides of it there is discharged a converging fire of polysyllables. Questions and answers and comments are inextricably mixed up. It has been said, and it is credible, that when two polysyllables meet in mid-air they stick together and from one polysyllable for use on future occasions. At all events it is a daily debauch of speech that wears the speakers out. Most of them have to retire to their bedrooms and lie down after it.

So for as the German ladies are concerned, this vocal exercise is the only exercise that is taken. If they supplement it in any way, it is not by walking, but by shaking hands. The satisfaction which they find in this simple pleasure must be the envy of the Presidents of the United States. In Germany, it appears, it is the custom, after dinner, for all the guests to shake hands first with the hostess and then with one another, repeating some formula which ends with "Mahlzeit." German ladies in Switzerland spend most of their time in a pathetic struggle to introduce this practice into pension life. It is hardly less pathetic to see English ladies first wondering at the practice and then submitting to it. No doubt it is the outward sign of a sweet and affectionate nature, and there certainly is nothing more touching than the gratitude of a German lady for the smallest courtesy. She thanks you for passing the mustard as effusively as if you had saved her from a watery grave. She not only thanks you at the time, but repeats her thanks at intervals throughout the day. You are driven to the inference that her countrymen take the line that if a woman wants the mustard she can go and fetch it.

One way of making money in Switzerland, therefore, is to bet on the behaviour of any German lady to whom you pass the mustard. Another way is to bet on the behaviour of any German man who goes for a long walk. He is exactly as the hare to the tortoise, compared with the pedestrians of other nationalities. While you pursue your steady course up the valley he passes you as if he were a stockbroker bound for Brighton. In due course you come up with him again, and see him at a table, in front of a wayside cafe, drinking beer. Presently he flies past you, once more like a whirlwind, but you know that at the next cafe you will overtake him, and find him engaged with the glass and the bottle as before. And so it is all day long. To spurt from mountain inn to mountain inn—that is his ideal of holiday diversion.

A similar essay could be written on the characteristic ways of all the different peoples. The French are rarely seen—perhaps, not being good at geography, they believe that German Switzerland belongs to Germany—but those of them whom one does discover at Interlaken have changed their place without changing their nature. In the Hohweg they have a boulevard, and they lay themselves out to ornament it. The ladies are dressed as if for the Bois de Boulogne—beautiful bundles of fluff and chiffon. The men have white waistcoats, and white hats, and eyeglasses, and patent-leather shoes. They do not look at the mountains, but at the girls. You would not gather from their behaviour that they were aware that there were any mountains in the neighbourhood. It is only just to add that, in certain quarters they are very much admired.

Very different are the Americans. Of all the tourists they assuredly are the most complete. Your true American has come all the way across the Atlantic to see certain definite things, and he means to see them. Not having too much time on his hands he means to see them right now. Whether he admires them is another question. Some American women have a perfect genius for admiration. If they cannot admire things as beautiful they admire them as quaint. The main thing is that they must be admiring all the time. The average American man gives you the impression that he has not come to look at things, but to make sure that the are there. You see him at a famous point of view, studying a panorama of snow peaks, pencilling his Baedeker or his Appleton with the air of a clerk checking an invoice. When he has finished checking it he shuts up the book and goes on to apply the same treatment to some other object of interest. But he has certain standards of comparison, and in the evening he applies them. When you hear that an American has gone to the Giessbach, try to make a bet that you will hear of Niagara in the course of the evening. You will be sure to win.

Of the English tourist it is perhaps superfluous for an English writer to speak. To appear in his proper picturesqueness he should be seen through foreign spectacles. The short space left may more profitably be devoted to the study of the Swiss themselves. By sight and sound alike it is easy to recognize them at a distance. By sight because they put badges in their hats, and tie bunches of rhododendrons to the ends of their alpenstocks; by sound, because they sing. There are, in fact, no people who get through more singing in the course of their lives than the Swiss. The only time when a Switzer rests from singing is when he is alone. When two Switzers meet on the high road, though they are perfect strangers to each other, they immediately sing a duet. When several Swiss meet, they immediately pull little books out of their pockets, and sing a part song. It may be a love song, or a hunting song, or a drinking song, but it invariably sounds like an evening hymn. I first heard them at Pontarlier, while waiting for a train. The harmony was started by some school children returning from an excursion; but within ten seconds the whole company had joined them. Not passengers only, but coachmen, omnibus conductors, railway porters, guards, ticket collectors, and even the station master himself, had all got out their little books and found their places, and were swelling the melancholy chorus. It surprised me then, but it would not surprise me now. I have seen the same thing since on the platforms of many railway stations, and on the decks of many steamers, and in the middle of the high road, and on the mountain-side; and I know that, wherever you see a number of Swiss tourists gathered together, you can adopt no wiser policy than to make a wager that they will begin to sing a glee within the next five minutes.

MME. CALVE, it is understood, has now left London, much improved in health, for a holiday at her native Aveyron.

KING PETER of Servia is stated to be terrorised by a system of military entourage, in consequence of which he has threatened to abdicate.

THERE is little, if any, hope that Mr. Dan Leno will be able to appear in the forthcoming Drury Lane pantomime. Physically his health is now good, but his nervous system is still low.

TELEGRAMS

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

LORD LAMINGTON APPOINTED.

(FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.)
LONDON, AUGUST 23, 8-40 P. M.

It is officially announced that Lord Lamington has been appointed Governor of Bombay in succession to Lord Northcote.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)
LONDON, AUGUST 26.

Lord Lamington has been appointed Governor of ombay.

[The Right Hon. Charles Wallace A. Napier Cochrane Baillie, Baron Lamington, G.C.M.G., was Governor of Queensland from 1895 till 1901. He was born on the 29th July, 1860, and was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, taking his B. A. degree in 1881. He was Assistant Private Secretary to the late Prime Minister, the Marquess of Salisbury, from 1885 to 1886, and in the latter year was elected Member of Parliament for North St. Pancras. He represented that constituency till 1890 when he succeeded his father, the 1st Baron Lamington in the peerage. He married the Hon. Mary Haughton Hozier, daughter of the 1st Baron Newlands, Maudslie Castle, Lanarkshire. Lord Lamington is a D. L. and J. P. of Lanarkshire and owns about 12,000 acres. His heir is the Hon. Victor Alexander Brisbane William Cochrane Baillie, who was born in Queensland in 1896.

The new Governor of Bombay comes of a family renowned both in war and in letters. His grandfather was an admiral of the Fleet and a relative of the famous Lord Dundonald, while his father, the first Lord Lamington, who sat in the House of Commons for over a quarter of a century as Mr. Cochrane-Baillie, was the friend of many men of letters in the thirties and forties, and was himself an author, his book on "The Days of the Dandies" being an exceedingly readable and interesting contribution to the social history of the first half of the century.]

THE BALKAN OUTBREAK.

TURKEY'S LARGE FORCES.

TO CRUSH THE INSURGENTS.

BULGARIAN APPEAL TO THE POWERS.

It appears that Turkey realising the danger of delay has decided to crush the insurgents with an overwhelming force.

Ibrahim Pacha, the new Commander of the forces, is young and capable.

LONDON, AUGUST 27.

A great mass meeting was held at Sofia yesterday, when it was resolved to invite all Bulgarians to assist in securing the triumph of the Macedonians and to memorialise the representatives of the Powers to secure intervention.

Most of the shops were closed in sympathy.

RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

TSAR TO VISIT EMPEROR.

LONDON, AUGUST 26.

The announcement that the Tsar, accompanied by Count Lamsdorff, will visit the Emperor of Austria at the end of September, is regarded as evidence that the Austro-Russian Agreement relative to Macedonia is unimpaired.

FRANCE AND ABYSSINIA.

DIFFICULTIES SETTLED.

It is declared in Paris that the Franco-Abyssinian incident mentioned in the message of the 24th instant, refers to a difficulty already settled, the relations between France and Abyssinia being now most cordial.

COUNTY CRICKET.

Sussex has beaten Yorkshire by four wickets.

Lancashire has beaten Leicestershire by eight wickets.

Gloucestershire has beaten Surrey by 18 runs.

The match between Hampshire and Essex was drawn.

The match between Middlesex and Kent was abandoned, not a ball being bowled.

The following is the position of the County Championship up to date :—

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Pts.	Per cent.
Middlesex	15	7	1	7	6	75·00
Sussex	21	7	2	12	5	55·55
Yorkshire	26	13	5	8	8	44·44
Lancashire	24	10	5	11	5	33·33
Notts	20	6	4	10	2	20·00
Warwickshire	18	5	4	9	1	11·11
Worcestershire	19	7	6	6	1	7·69
Kent	18	6	6	6	0	...
Essex	19	6	6	7	0	...
Somerset	16	5	6	5	—1	—9·09
Surrey	23	6	10	7	—4	—25·00
Derbyshire	16	4	7	5	—3	—27·27
Gloucestershire	19	3	9	7	—6	—50·00
Hampshire	12	1	7	4	—6	—75·00
Leicestershire	18	1	8	9	—7	—77·77

THE NEW ZION.

JEWS TO SETTLE IN EAST AFRICA.

BRITAIN'S OFFER ACCEPTED.

LONDON, AUGUST 27.

The Zionist Congress at Basle has accepted the offer of the British Government of a portion of territory for a Jewish settlement in British East Africa. The allotment is an elevated tract 200 miles long between Mau and Nairobe.

The Uganda Railway Company has resolved to send an expedition to East Africa to investigate.

The Russian delegates at the Congress protested.

MR. WHITAKER WRIGHT.

Mr. Whitaker Wright has been remanded until the 15th September.

BRITISH ARMY MANŒUVRES.

HEAVY RAIN CAUSES POSTPONEMENT.

The British Army Manœuvres have been postponed for a week on account of the heavy rains and the consequent state of the crops.

PRESIDENT Roosevelt has withdrawn his patronage of a charity bazaar to be held at the White House, Washington, on account of negro children having been excluded.

THE WAR COMMISSION'S REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 27.

The "Pioneers'" Correspondent, cabling from London, yesterday, says :—That the report of the War Commission shows that Lord Wolseley desired to send men to South Africa quietly under various pretexts before the hostilities broke out in addition to mobilising the forces here in order to scare the Boers, although his specific recommendation to reinforce the garrison in South Africa were disregarded. Larger additions were made to the garrison before the war. In consequence Lord Wolseley's evidence was to the effect that General Buller's going to Natal and Lord Roberts advance on Bloemfontein were strategically incorrect. The author of the famous telegram that unmounted men were preferred was General Buller.

DUTCH SUGAR.

PAYMENT OF ADDITIONAL DUTY.

SIMLA, AUGUST 27.

It is authoritatively notified that Dutch sugar the bill of lading for which was signed and given before the 11th of June last shall pay additional duty at the rates in force before that date.

THE CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

SIMLA, AUGUST 27.

It is understood that an important Government resolution will appear in the next "Gazette of India" subject to the Cantonment Magistrates' Department. It will concern candidates for that branch of service.

SECRETARY, INDIAN IRRIGATION COMMISSION.

HIS APPOINTMENT IN CAPE COLONY.

Mr. W. B. Gordon, whose name is honourably associated with the last Indian Irrigation Commission, of which he was the indefatigable Secretary has received an appointment in Cape Colony, and it is notified that his services are lent to that Government for three years.

EXAMINER OF ACCOUNTS, M. W. SERVICES.

Mr. W. F. Barrow, from leave, is appointed Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Services vice Colonel Clarke who retires from the Public Works Department next month.

THE DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

LIST OF ENTRIES.

The Welsh Regiment have now entered for the Durand Football Tournament, making thirteen competitors, the remainder being the Black Watch, the Royal Scots, the Gordons, the [illegible], the Jutogs, the Queen's Royal Irish Rifles, the Welsh Fusiliers, the Simla Volunteers, and two Simla New Club teams. The camp opens at Anandale on the 1st of September, and the ties will be drawn about the 7th. The list of entries is now closed.

THE SOMALILAND EXPEDITION.

DESPATCH FROM GENERAL EGERTON.

General Egerton wires under date 24th instant that the health of the British troops is good and that of the Indian troops and followers fair. Lieutenant Sandeman is in better health. Captain Jacob, 16th Bombay Infantry, and Lieutenant Breslin, 4th Hussars, have been invalided.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

Plague continues to spread from its focus in Western India. Last week the Bombay Presidency had 5,181 deaths; Hyderabad State 345; Mysore State 487; Central India 798; Berar 162; Madras Presidency 103; and the Central Provinces 51. Everywhere else the disease is quiescent, Bengal, including Calcutta, reporting only fifteen deaths, the United Provinces eight, and the Punjab eight.

THE INCREASE OF THE BRITISH SOLDIERS' PAY.

INDIA'S CONTRIBUTION.

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 27.

At a committee meeting of the British Indian Association, the following resolution was passed :—That a joint memorial of the leading associations be submitted to the Secretary of State to be followed by a public meeting if necessary, praying that India should not be required to contribute to the enhanced rate of pay for British Soldiers.

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

The Bank of Bengal has reduced its rate of interest on demand loans to three per cent.

THE CHARGES AGAINST OFFICERS.

LIEUTENANT RICKFORD SENTENCED.

BANGALORE, AUGUST 27.

Intimation having been received that Lieutenant Plant can be tried by the Madras High Court at the current Sessions he will be escorted from Bangalore on Saturday. The trial has been fixed for Wednesday, all Bangalore witnesses having to appear.

The District Magistrate refused Lieutenant Rickford's application for committal to the High Court, and awarded him six weeks' simple imprisonment with the right of appeal to the High Court.

SEQUEL TO A RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

A STATION-MASTER FINED.

In the Kamasamudram derailment case on the Madras Railway the Bangalore District Magistrate to-day fined Nagaraj Iyer, the assistant station-master Rs. 75, with the alternative of two months' simple imprisonment. The derailment occurred to the mail train on July 7th.

THE CLUB OF WESTERN INDIA, POONA.

FAREWELL BANQUET TO LORD NORTHCOTE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
POONA, AUGUST 27.

The members of the Club of Western India gave a farewell banquet to Lord Northcote this evening which was a brilliant and highly appreciative function. Covers were laid for ninety guests. Mr. Younghusband, I. C. S., Commissioner, Central Division, took the chair. The menu itself was a choice production. The star of the Club appeared on the first page and the arms of Lord Northcote on the back. The band of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry was in attendance. The Chairman, in an eulogistic speech, proposed the health of the departing Governor, and referred to many gratifying points which had marked his career in the high office he was now laying down. A flashlight photograph was taken.

ENTERTAINMENT TO LADY NORTHCOTE.

Lady Northcote was entertained at an evening party by the Ranee Saheb of Akalkote. About 70 ladies, including European, Parsees, and Hindus, were present. Lady Northcote arrived at 5-30, and was received by the Rani Saheb. Mrs. Lawrence afterwards introduced her Excellency to the ladies assembled. The ladies expressed their regret at the early departure of Lady Northcote who took much interest in the welfare of Hindu ladies. The party then adjourned to refreshment. The meeting broke up afterwards, and Lady Northcote left amidst good wishes.

THE POONA JUNIOR POLO TOURNAMENT.

The second ties of the Junior Polo Tournament was played this afternoon before a large gathering of spectators. Only one match was played. The other game owing to an objection against the composition of the Poona Gymkhana could not be played off. The objection was for two first class players Captain Meynell and Captain Davie, Meynell being barred by the rules of the game. The matter was referred to the committee who decided to lay the question before the I. P. A. The reply is expected in a day or two. To-day's match proved to be somewhat easy for the Oxfordshire Light Infantry. The play was throughout close and interesting. Mr. Weatherby played capitally throughout, and the game ended in a win for the Oxfords by 5 goals and 4 subsidiaries to 1 subsidiary. The team was composed as before.

GOLF AT POONA.

The competition for the Hon'ble Mr. Fulton's prize, a medal for a ladies' single, two rounds of the ladies' link was played on the 21st instant. Six ladies competed. Mrs. Carter and Mrs. Fawcett tied with 87, and the tie was played off on the 24th, and resulted in a tie with a nett score of 92. The following are the [illegible] : Mrs. Carter total 90; handicap 3; nett score 87; Mrs. Fawcett 102—15—87; Mrs. Anderson 86 plus 4, nett score 90; Mrs. Cadell 107—12—95; Mrs. Bayard 114—12—102; Mrs. Swan 118—15—103.

THE ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION.

REPRESENTATION OF MYSORE.

BANGALORE, AUGUST 27.

A deputation from the United Planters' Association of Southern India waited upon the Maharaja and the Dewan of Mysore, requesting the aid of the Mysore Government in their efforts to get the coffee industry of Southern India adequately represented at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. On consideration of the present circumstances of the coffee industry in Mysore, and of the fact that this Exhibition will afford a favourable opportunity for bringing the excellence of the Mysore product to the notice of the public in all parts of the world, the Mysore Government have sanctioned a donation of Rs. 5,000 in response to the appeal of the deputation. Exhibits are to be arranged for through the Indian Tea Association, Calcutta, which is also to make special efforts in respect of Indian tea. The exhibits from Southern India will include coffee, cardamoms, and pepper. The United Planters' Association itself has voted Rs. 10,000 from its own funds, and with the help of the Madras Government and private subscriptions it is hoped that at least Rs 25,000 will be available.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

2nd Battalion, B. B. & C I. Railway Volunteer Rifles.—Second-Lieutenant Spencer Oswald Heineman is promoted to be Lieutenant vice Mathew deceased. Second-Lieutenant George Filmer Guy becomes Lieutenant vice Scott promoted, and Second-Lieutenant John Forrest Maxwell becomes Lieutenant vice La Touche resigned.

A party, consisting of one warrant officer one hospital assistant, two Kote Duffadars, four naiks, 80 mule drivers, one Veterinary Duffadar, two Field Veterinary C S O. dressers, and two saddlers, under Major J. P. C. Hennessy, Supply and Transport Corps, will proceed to South-Africa in the B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Nuddea, to take over mules for shipment to India. The party will embark from "O" Shed, Prince's Dock to-day.

Under instructions from Principal Medical Officers, Punjab, Bengal, Madras, and Bombay Commands, the following Officers of the Indian Medical Service will, on arrival from England, proceed to the stations stated against their names :—Punjab Command, Lieutenant Broom, Meean Meer; Lieutenant Heron, Meean Meer; Lieutenant Rutherford, Rawalpindi; Lieutenant Keates, Rawalpindi; Lieutenant Reynolds, Peshawar; and Lieutenant Taylor, Peshawar.

Bengal Command.—Lieutenant White, Lucknow; and Lieutenant Seymour, Calcutta.

Madras Command.—Lieutenant Needham, Belgaum; Lieutenant Kirkwood, Secunderabad; and Lieutenant Whitmore, Bangalore.

Bombay Command.—Lieutenant Shaw, Poona; and Lieutenant Goil, Mhow.

ARRIVALS, AUGUST 27.—Kinsman, Lieut., Bombay 2nd Connaught Rangers, on leave from Satara. Hennessy, Major, Bengal, S. and T. Corps, on duty from Bareilly. Clark, Major, Bombay Oxford L. I. on leave from Poona.

DEPARTURES, AUGUST 27.—Greany, Colonel, Bombay, I. M. S, to join to Karachi. Branson, Lieut, Bombay, 10th Bo. L. I., to rejoin Corps, to Hongkong. Mould, Major, Bengal, I. M, S., on duty to Jhansi.

GERMANY and Russia are reported to be negotiating for a commercial treaty.

THE Natal Government having been defeated has resigned.

FANCY DRESS BALL AT GANESHKHIND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
POONA, AUGUST 27.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Northcote gave a Fancy Dress Ball last night at Ganeshkhind. The function was one of the prettiest held for a long time. The attendance was very large, and this being the last dance given by their Excellencies everything was done to make the affair as pleasant and memorable as possible. The weather was clear. The members of Government House staff were all dressed alike in early 18th Century Court Dress. Lord Northcote was in evening dress and wore his Orders. Lady Northcote wore a pretty white silk Court Dress of the 18th Century. Most of the other ladies wore costumes that were imitations of Continental or Eastern dress. Among gentlemen the Ali Baba and his forty thieves were strongly represented, a couple of Parsee priests were well got up, and so too were the monks. An excellent programme of music was arranged. At midnight the band struck up Auld Lang Syne, which was sung by all present, after which three cheers were given for their Excellencies. A move was then made to the supper room, his Excellency leading way with Mrs. MacArthur, her ladyship following with the Hon'ble Mr. Fulton. Dancing afterwards continued till about 3 in the morning. The following were amoung the guests :—

GENTLEMEN.

Major Westropp	Egyptian
Mr J F Anderson	Tyrolese
Mr Birdwood	Cook
Capt Davie	Garde Ecossaise
Dr J S Fraser	Pierrot Noir
Mr Slacke	Old Buffs
Aga Rook Shah	Parsee Priest
Mr C H Stanbridge	Jester
Mr Duxbury	Cecilian Brigand
Mr W Panyton	Forty Thieves
Mr Bernard	Incroyable
Capt Rowe	Forty Thieves
Mr Tod	Handly Cross Hunt
Mr Clements	Rodney Stone
Capt Bagshawe	Monk
Mr Hutchinson	Forty Thieves
Mr Sinclair Grass	Windsor
Mr Digby Davis	Moorish Chieftain
Maj Lockhart Mure	Forty Thieves
Mr J Down	Chef
Mr A W Hanchal	My Great Grandfather
Mr Creagh	Bushranger
Mr Wallinger	Forty Thieves
Capt Gresson	Hunt
Prof Muller	Handanger Peasant
Mr Birlee	Chinaman
Capt Watson	Forty Thieves
Mr H N Allen	Schoolmaster
Sir Robert Low	Mr Sergeant Buzfuz
Major Brewin	R E 1803
Mr Turis	Mad Hatter
Mr Shuttleworth	Jester
Mr Weatherby	Mess Kit, Last Century
Mr L Clemets	Regimentals
Mr Wenden	The Bane of India
Lt-Col Onslow	Gentleman Cadet, 1780
Mr Muir Mackenzie	My Great Grandfather
Mr Cooper	Pierrot
Captain Carter	Old Uniform, 52nd L I
Capt Baroe, R E	French Cook
Major Murray	Kilts
Mr Dening	Pierrot
Mr Ponsonby	1777 Regt Mess Dress
Mr Lumsden	Spaniard
Capt Drake	Mad Hatter,
Major Baddeley	Gentleman Cadet, 1783
Mr Langhorne	Pierrot
Mr F L H Smith	Old Buffs
Mr F Hardie	Old Buffs
Mr F Macpherson	Uncle Sam
Capt Ellerton	Memon High Priest
Sir Dinshaw Petit	Evening, Dress
Mr Meade	Capt Kettle
Mr Cann	Convict No 99
Mr Woollcombe	Lord Chesterfield
Maj Joslen	Forty Thieves
Mr Beale	Chinaman
Mr G Fraser	Mushroom
Mr Birch	Chef
Mr Bolton	Toreador
Maj Walke	French Cook
Mr P Knight B A	18th Century,
Maj Strang R A	R A 1815
Capt Ross	Family Ghost
Mr A M T Jackson	Roman Senator
H H Aga Khan	African Sultan
Mr Henderson	Toreador
Mr Tunnard	Old Oxford L I
Mr Keyworth	Old Oxford L I
General Greenfield	Windsor
Aga S Shah	Ali Baba
Col Hazelton	Hazarac
Mr Fitzgibbon	Irish Beggar,
Mr Potter	Governor of Casaline
Maj Young	Gentleman of France
Capt Bean	Ireland
Col Saunders	Metropolitan Fire Brigade
Mr Macdonough	Mephistophele
Mr Lee	Old Buffs
Mr Evans Gwyn	Magpie
Mr Guider	[illegible]
[illegible]	Old Oxfords, 1730
Capt Tunnard	The Buffs
Capt Powell	The Buffs
Maj Foster	Lord Chancellor
Mr White	Dominican Friar
Mr John Tait	Golf
Col Eccles	Hunting Kit
Mr Mungovan	Little John
Maj Betham	Knave of Hearts
Mr Beevor	Old Buffs, 1715
Maj Edwards	David Garrick
Maj Le Fe	18th Century
Mr Greene	Old Buffs, 1715
Mr Baldwin	Old Buffs, 1715
Mr Chichester	Courtier, Geo. II
Mr Morison	Louis Seize Period
Maj Geddes	R A, 1815
Maj Windle	Uncle Sam
Mr Rudkin	Emperor Hung Chow
Mr Keighley	Jack Tar, A B
Mr Bingham	Wun Hai
Capt Vandeleur	Pobire
Lt Col Dol	Viceverse
Maj Bayard	Old Buffs
Mr Hootson	Boy Blue
Mr Boyd	Mandarin
Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy	Evening Dress
Mr Harvey	Farmer Giles
Capt Knight	Old Buffs
Capt Harbord	Viking
Capt Lambert	Matador
Mr A Lucas	Quaker
Aga Cassim Shah	Persian Prince
Col Vyvyan	Old Buffs
Mr C S Anderson	Hungarian Hussars
Mr Owen Dunn	Court Uniform 18th Century
Maj Chesney	Forty Thieves
Mr Cyril Hughes	Viceversa
Mr Martelli	Irish Emigrant
Capt Dobbs	Court Dress
Capt Stiffe, R A	Pierrot
Mr G Williams	Convict Warder
Mr Ovey	Old Oxfords
Mr Cunningham	Spaniard
Mr Herbert	Gent, Geo II
Capt Burlton	Early English
Capt Stack	Pierrot
Maj Finch	Raja Gopichund
Capt Grafton Young	1840
Mr Gwynne Griffith	Charles Surface
Mr Keatings	200 Years Ago
Mr Cappe	Arab Chief
Capt Porter	Old Uniform
Mr Forsyth	Forty Thieves
Muffukhana Sultan	Persian Minister, 1300
Capt Stewart	Arab
Mr Wood	Ulysses
Mr Vincent	London Police
Mr Muspratt	Forty Thieves
Captain Laing	Gent, 16th Century
Mr Maitland Curwen	Luggage
Hon'ble Mr Fulton	Gent, 18 Century
Capt Grant	Prisoner of Zenda
Mr Fawcett	Sporting Times
Mr Marchant	K C
Viscount De Vrein	Uniform
Mr L C Swifte	Vicomte de Molande
Mr Chuckerbutty	Lt Cavy Shivaji Bhonsle
Capt Holbrook	2903
Capt Barker	Old Buffs
Lt J Smith	Old Buffs
Capt Wogan Brown	Bewit
Mr Sladen	Fratelladella Certosa
Mr Murphy	Rouge-et-Noir
Capt Webb	Domino
Mr Gilbert Cooper	Turkish Gentleman
Mr Lawrence	Macchhiavelli
Mr Porter	Windsor Uniform

LADIES.

Mrs Macarthur	Mad. La Chatelaine
Miss Macarthur	Dresden China
Mrs Vincent	Norwegian Peasant
Mrs Gilbert Cooper	Japanese Lady
Mrs Digby Davis	Queen of Butterflies
Mrs Townsend	Poudre
Mrs Sladen	Annie Ridd
Mrs Lawrence	Queen Tai of Egypt
Miss Mayne	Gallery of Russ
Mrs Holbrook	Nun Noir
Mrs Wogan Browne	17th Century
Mrs Stewart	Geisha
Mrs Wood	Vivandiere
Mrs Stanbridge	Evangeline
Miss Lamb	Roses
Mrs Vandeleur	Poudre
Mrs Fawcett	Dresden Shepherdess
Mrs Gwynne Griffith	French Waiting Maid
Mrs Ravenhill	15th Century
Mrs E Low	Spanish Girl
Mrs Hallett	Old Royal Scots
Mrs Ovey	Dutch Peasant
Mrs Vyvyan	Jacobite Ancestress
Miss Forestier	Great Great Grandmother
Mrs Saunders	Night
Mrs Cyril Hughes	Gardener's Daughter
Mrs Prior	Pable the Egyptian
Mrs Preston	Night.
Mrs Stanley	Evangeline
Mrs Younghusband	Conchology
Mrs Winslow	Coca
Miss Isey Pile	Duchess of Devonshire
Mrs Meade	Lady Teazle
Miss Gray	Therese
Miss Russell	Mad Roland'e
Miss Boyd	Japanese
Miss Baddeley	Datodil
Miss Doddington	Moonlight
Miss Grafton Young	Bachante
Miss Bayard	17th Century
M[illegible]ll	Mad Sans Gene
Mrs Evelyn Grey	Pompadour
Mrs Edwards	Musme
Mrs Benn	Juanita
Mrs Morison	Queen of Diamonds
Miss Anderson	Pierrette
Mrs Henesey	Spanish Peasant
Mrs Reynolds	Witch
Mrs Rouse	Greek Girl
Mrs Macdonough	Lady 1616
Mrs Day	Marguerite
Miss Martin	Ladies' Field
Mrs Stockley	French Cook
Mrs Neill	Venetian Dancer
Miss Minn	Belle of New York
Mrs Jackson	Miss Moon
Miss Henderson	Puritan Maiden
Miss O Henderson	Troubadour
Mrs Greenfield	My Sweetheart
Mrs Owen Dunn	Mephisle
Mrs Glenny	Puritan
Miss Pogson	Spirit of Dawn
Miss Scott	Poppy
Mrs Laing	Italian Dancing Girl
Miss Laing	Nautch Girl
Miss Creton	Chinese Lady
Mrs Bolton	Fatima
Mrs R Anderson	Folly
Mrs Adam	Poudre
Mrs Strange	1815
Mrs Finch	Great Grandmother
Miss Low	Mrs Caippins
Lady Petit	Evening Dress
Mrs Lucas	Quakeress
Mrs Wenden	Starry Night
Miss Brady	Folly
Mrs T D Leslie	Galatea
Miss Muir Mackenzie	Guinevre
Mrs Mackenough	Charles II Period
Mrs Bagshaw	Dresden Shepherdess
Mrs Allen	Incroyable
Miss Smith	Winter
Mrs Carter	Norwegian Bride
Miss Priestley	Little Bo-Peep
Mrs Lockhart Muire	Kitty Grey
Miss Fulton	Pansy
Mrs Armstrong	Gipsy
Miss O'Sullivan	Japanese
Mrs Drake	Geisha
Mrs Duxbury	Greek Lady
Mrs Luttrell	My Lady Molly
Miss Moxon	Ace of Spades
Mrs Bernard	Incroyable
Mrs Betham	Blue Danube
Miss K O'Sullivan	Far East

THE ADAMS WYLIE HOSPITAL.

BENEFIT PERFORMANCE AT THE NOVELTY THEATRE.

LAST night at the Novelty Theatre an interesting performance was given by the Victoria Theatrical Company in aid of the Adams Wylie Hospital. There is little need to expatiate on the virtues of this institution. The good work which it has already done in the city and which it is still doing has become well known to the public, and it is exceedingly gratifying that last evening a large company assembled to witness the performance and to assist the funds of the institution. The piece selected for presentation by Mr. Baliwala, the proprietor of the Theatre, was one which on many occasions has attracted crowded houses. It was the comdietta "Love is Blind," which is an adaptation from Mr. Reynold's "Robert Macaire." It was of course in the vernacular, and consequently appealed most strongly to the native portion of the audience. There were nevertheless a good number of Europeans present, amongst the assembly being the Hon. Justice and Mrs. Batty and General Sir James Willcox. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna and other native gentlemen had also accorded their patronage to the entertainment. It would be superfluous to discuss the merits of the acting. The virtues of Mr. Baliwala's Company are too widely known to need comment. Mr. Baliwala in the low comedy part was in his best form, and both acted and sang in a way that delighted his audience. It is interesting that one of his chief successes was in a catchy little song set to an English air. In this he was loudly encored. The rest of the company collaborated to give an intelligible interpretation of a sufficiently interesting and dramatic story. Between the acts there was a little speech making, and in the course of an explanation of the object of the entertainment Mr. Unwala said:—This large congregation has not assembled here so much for the purpose of witnessing the performance as for the purpose of doing honour to and for making their sense of due appreciation and regard for the noble lady sitting in front whose absolutely unselfish task and noble devotion to duty, coupled with a winning suavity of manner and geniality of disposition maintained even in severe trials has won for her not only the immense gratitude of hundreds of homeless and starving people who seek the shelter of her Hospital, but the esteem and confidence of the people, rich and poor alike, of this city. It is in the fitness of things that this Hospital should have been opened by his Excellency Lord Northcote whose large benefactions and open free-handed charity, whose wide sympathies and deep and sincere affection for the poor have secured the love, esteem, and admiration not only of the ryots and agriculturists of Gujarat but of all classes of people in the Presidency.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna subsequently proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Baliwala, and also spoke of the good work the hospital had done, and asked for further assistance from the public.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Mr. H. C. Mules to be Collector of Karachi vice Mr. R. P. Barrow, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. E. L. Sale, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Thana, is allowed such privilege leave as may be due to him on the date he avails himself of it, in combination with furlough for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to two years.

Mr. F. G. Selby, M.A., Principal, Deccan College, Poona, has been permitted to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr. H. D. Rendall, B A. (Cantab), I.C.S., Under-Secretary to Government, Political, Judicial, and Legislative Departments, has been granted privilege leave of absence for three months with effect from the 31st July.

Captain A. W. Tuke, I.M.S., has been appointed to act as Civil Surgeon, Aden, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 7th August, vice Major S. E. Orall, M.B., I.M.S.

The following notification by the Government of India in the Public Works Department (Railways) is republished for information :—Mr. G. A. Anderson, Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, temporary rank, has been promoted to the rank of Chief Engineer, 3rd Class, as a temporary measure, from the 2nd August.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT RANEE.

The hired transport Ranee, under the command of Captain W. S. Corran, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening, from Berbera, which port she left on the 19th instant. She brought Government stores and 13 native details. During the voyage she met with moderate monsoon with rough sea.

THE foreign Cardinals suggest that "Peters' Pence" should be managed in future by an international commission, and also of a scheme of decentralisation giving powers to the foreign Cardinals.

THE Hon. Sir Gordon Sprigg states that there is a probability of the labour question in the Transvaal being settled without the necessity of importing Asiatics. Mr. Chamberlain has intimated that the Transvaal Government authorised the importation of Asiatic labour with the sanction of the Imperial Government.

THE leading Japanese politicians have formed an association irrespective of party feelings and have issued a manifesto urging that Russia should be called upon to terminate the present complicated position and give a guarantee for the maintenance of peace. The Japanese Minister at St. Petersburg has had an interview with the Tsar. According to the "Standard" twenty thousand Russian troops are leaving Moscow immediately for the Far East.

THE following letter has been received by a Member of Parliament from a Berkshire vicar :—"It is my full intention to decline in future to vote for any candidate for Parliament unless he pledges himself to go in for the total abolition of all motors. There is no language of any sort half strong enough to express my detestation of these damnable engines of Satan." The language is clerical in licence, but the latter sentence no doubt expresses the sentiments of some people who do not possess a motor.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

AIRSHIPS IN WAR TIME.

A MILITARY SCANDAL.

FRANCE AND THE NEW POPE.

PARIS, AUGUST 7.

M. SANTOS-DUMONT has offered his balloon and his services to the French nation in the event of a war, and General Andre has accepted this offer. One of the attractions of the 14th of July review was Santos-Dumont's "Number 10" which hovered over the field the whole morning. Having heard of the interest taken in military circles in his experiments, Santos-Dumont wrote to the Minister of War placing his balloon and his person at the service of France in case of a war with any country except a North or South American Republic. He added with commendable frankness that in the very unlikely case of a war between France and Brazil he would enlist in his native country's service. The Minister of War, in the course of his reply says : "In the course of the 14th July review, I noticed and admired the 'seamanship' you displayed on board your balloon. It was impossible not to notice the headway you have made in air navigation. Thanks to you, it looks as if this art had reached a practical stage, in particular with regard to military applications. I think it may render most useful services in time of war. I am happy to accept your offer to place, in case of need your air squadron at the disposal of the Government of the Republic, and in its behalf I thank you for your gracious proposal, which is proof of your deep sympathy for France. I have directed Major Hirschauer, of the Balloon Corps to examine jointly with you into the means for carrying out your proposals. Colonel Bourdeaux, my assistant chief secretary, will accompany that officer in order to keep me personally informed of your progress." These two officers yesterday called at Santos-Dumont's works at Neuilly, and spent a couple of hours examining his "Number 10," with its 60-h.p. motor. They suggested he should demonstrate the value of his balloon for military purposes by the following test. Suppose some eastern town besieged Nancy or Belfort, get as near such a town as possible by train from Paris, mount the balloon, enter the town, leave it again, and train back to Paris—all in the same day. Santos-Dumont has accepted the test.

A representative of the "Patrie" has, Reuter adds, had an interview with M. Santos-Dumont concerning his offer to the Government. M. Santos-Dumont said : I think it would be possible to install wireless telegraph apparatus in one of the cars of my ship No. 10. This would enable her to maintain constant Communication with a French Army, and to keep it informed of the latter's movements. Asked if he thought that his airships could be used as a means of attack, the inventor said : That question requires study. In view of the enormous weight of munitions of war, it is certain that a sufficient quantity could not be carried to damage severely any large object. But this would not apply to a few weak points which exist in certain foreign capitals, and the destruction of which might greatly disorganize the enemy. And you think that you would be able to cover very long distances. With my No. 10 it would be easy to travel far more than forty-eight hours with an average speed of fifty kilometres (over thirty miles) an hour. In future I shall carry acetylene lights, which have already been tested on my No. 9 In the event of war would you direct your airship in person. I am at the disposal of the Minister of War, replied M. Santos-Dumont. What he tells me to do I will do. I love France for the enthusiastic reception she has accorded to my experiments, and also because she is the second Fatherland of every Brazilian.

A scandal which has been smouldering for twenty years at Orleans has come to light. The chaplain of the Fifth Army Corps, Abbe Lefrance tried before the Tribunal Correctional of that city, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for criminal abuse of authority over young soldiers (110 victims in twenty years !) committed to his spiritual care. Fifty-two witnesses were called, and the trial, which took place in camera, lasted from early morning till after midnight. In 1884 Abbe Lefrance opened at Orleans a soldiers' club, under the protection of the Bishop and of the General in command of the Army Corps. This club soon earned an ugly reputation in town and among the troops, but it was well attended nevertheless, soldiers being aware that to be on good terms with the chaplain was the shortest way to promotion. The "club" might have flourished for many years more but for an unforeseen circumstance. A new Chief of Police was appointed who was one of the most energetic men in the whole service, to wit, M. Tomps, who played a memorable part in the Dreyfus case. He spent some months collecting evidence. He was well aware that it would never do to give the Abbe a loophole, and that if he committed the slightest imprudence, the Clericals would ruin him as they almost succeeded in doing five years ago. The conduct of the Abbe was a matter of public knowledge. Transparent allusions were made to it in the anti-Clerical papers in Paris, who challenged the priest to prosecute them for libel. But still the blind and bigoted officers supported him, just as they had formerly championed Esterhazy. M. Tomps had just begun his inquiry when he learned that the military authorities had opened a counter-inquiry. This was entrusted to an officer of the Paty du Clam school, a Colonel with the high-sounding name of Rapine de Noze de Sainte-Marie. This Nationalist and Clerical officer was formerly one of Esterhazy's seconds and challenged Colonel Picquart to a duel. Colonel Rapine tried to hush up the affair, but it was too late.

So many conflicting judgments are passed upon the new Pope that one feels some hesitation in offering a forecast of Pius X.'s reign. His election reminds me of that of the late President Felix Faure the circumstances of which were familiar to me. The power of the monastic orders was then at its height, and was all the greater because it was unsuspected. The Dreyfus case has not yet compelled them to show their hand, and Waldeck-Rousseau himself never thought he would one day make his famous declaration : "Had the monks been left alone another ten years, their power would have become so great that no French Government could have coped with it." The Propaganda Fide, "the most active political body in the world," as Jules Ferry once said was already getting hold of the strings of French policy in the Army. Anti-Semitic movement subsidised by the Jesuits (I will give my evedince if required), had thrown the masses in the arms of the Nationalists, nominees in most cases of the "Croix" Leagues, secret organizations founded by the Assumptionists in thousand of localities. Felix Faure was elected with the aid of the Right. He was a man of humble extraction, and this fact would flatter democracy. Moreover as the wirepullers knew (nobody else did), he had a family "skeleton." This would render him as pliable as a reed in the hands of those who knew the secret. From time to time obscure threats of "revelations" were made in the "Libre Parole," the meaning of which was only known years later. These threats were invariably followed by some capitulation of M. Faure to the Nationalist Camorra.

To sum up, Felix Faure was elected because he was a nobody and because the Assumptionists, holding this family secret, had the whip hand over him. As regards this family secret, there is, of course, no parallel in the case of Pius X. In other respects, however, to the Felix Faure he is [illegible]. A man without birth, he will feel the want at the Vatican, the tradition-bound Court in the world, of advice and assistance. He has the Congregations at his elbow. The power of the "Propaganda Fide" is broken in France, or at least scotched; in Rome it is greater than ever. The new Pope is unable to carry on a conversation in French. Unlike his two predecessors, he has never been a Nuncio in foreign countries. He cannot see the world except through other peoples spectacles. He is well meaning, has many excellent qualities, is pious and humble—all these are excellent requisites for a man of straw. He is not the man to break the much vaunted "continuity of the Vatican policy." Cardinal Sarto was a commentator of Leo XIII.'s encyclicals; in his pastoral letters he distributed to the people of Venice the small change of Leo's somewhat jejune doctrines. Under his reign we shall hear more than ever of Christian Socialism, which to unhyphenated Socialism is a hermit-crab to a periwinkle. Pius X. will continue to suffer every injury from the French Government rather than denounce the Concordat a step which would lead to a schism of the Church of France, and would ruin Rome financially. The election of the new Pope has been received with overflowing joy by French Catholics. The "Croix" writes: "We feel a thrill of joy like that the shepherds certainly felt on hearing the birth of the Saviour."

An important pacific, Free Trade and Anglophile manifestation was held on Sunday at Bordeaux, or to be precise, at Podensac, a large wine trade centre in its immediate vicinity. The Congress of Podensac, as the meeting is styled, will last several days. The opening banquet was attended by M. Yves Guyot, M. Francois Deloncle, the Prefect of Bordeaux, all the senators and deputies of the Gironde, irrespective of politics, Mr. Thos. Barclay and delegations from the Paris and Bordeaux commercial organizations. The chair was taken by M. Dutrenit, one of the Bordeaux's biggest wine merchants. His name deserves to be remembered with gratitude on both sides of the Channel. Fifteen years ago M. Dutrenit commenced almost single-handed a campaign in favour of a cordial understanding between England and France. He worked with unflagging zeal and public spirit, devoting his time, energy and private means to this cause, without any personal ambition to satisfy. His life was, in fact, on a smaller scale, that of Cobden. Resolutions were carried by the Congress, at which, as M. Dutrenit pointed out, all the vinegrowing localities of the Medoc were represented, either by mayors or municipal councillors, in favour of a free port at Bordeaux, and in favour of long treaties of commerce with England, United States, and Russia.

Baron d'Estournelles de Constant has sent a letter to M. Delcasse stating that all the British statesmen from the Ministers to the members of the Opposition are agreed with the French Arbitration group upon the necessity of following a policy which may be summed up in the three following essential points. (1) The conclusion of an arbitration treaty similar to those concluded between Great Britain and the United States and Argentina and Italy. (2) An agreement between Great Britain, Russia, and France to limit the burden of the naval and military expenses of the three Powers. (3) The amicable settlement of all outstanding diplomatic differences. Baron d'Estournelles de Constant promises to support M. Delcasse in any steps which he may take to bring the above about, and adds that he will question him on the subject on the resumption of the sittings of the Chamber. The "Matin" understands that Baron d'Estournelles de Constant has secured the support of the Marquis of Lansdowne and Mr. Chamberlain to the three points mentioned above, and that he has also obtained verbal and written assurances to this effect from Mr. Chamberlain, who, the journal adds, is said to have taken the initiative in considering the eventuality of the reduction of the naval and military expenses of the three Powers.—

M. Camille Pelletan, the Minister of Marine, has acquainted the Commander of the Naval Division of Brest with his decision, to suppress the time-honoured ceremony of baptism, or, as it is called in England, "christening," of new ships. For some years past anti-Clericals have protested against the State countenancing this semi-religious, semi-pagan ceremony, pointing out that as it does not exist in the case of barracks or fortresses there is no reason it should exist in the case of transports or men of war. A few weeks ago, a new ship being launched at Brest, the Nationalist officers turned out in force, and some of the speeches delivered were factious. M. Pelletan, in his letter to Admiral Gourdon, alludes to this "peculiar manifestation," and further justifies his decision on the ground of reports he has received from the naval and civil authorities. M. Pelletan's latest decision is in agreement with his whole policy. He has done what no previous Minister of Marine has dared to do—abolished compulsory attendance at Mass for bluejackets, rendering it optional for all. Until he came to office Good Friday was observed in the whole French navy (not the army) as a day of deep mourning. This abuse he suppressed, too, unheeding the insults of Clericals.

"WOLVES IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A more stupidly mischievous letter could not have been composed by any one, except possibly by himself, than the one appearing in your issue of the 26th over the simple initial "F." He could have put his theory more straightforwardly, thus: "Bengalis, congressmen, and educated natives ever cry their hearts out that Indian money is going out to England that would have been utilised in the country itself. How, then, and why, do they go to witness performances by English companies, and spend money on things English?" This means flatly that the above three classes drive the Devil out by one door and take him in by another, and, therefore, they are no less than selfish hypocrites. Now, wherever is that godlike and altruistic people living between the two Poles, which has ever loved, or does love in this Twentieth Century of the ultimatum of civilized ideals, to behold its silver or gold vanish into foreign lands, and fill other pockets than its own? Show me first this Angel tribe, and then hack every "Bengali congressman and educated native" to literary pieces even to your inestimable organ's content, Mr. F. Then, again, if a hundred Mr. F.'s or G.'s are "decoyed" into witnessing musical farces by English companies, and are there "only with the passing of a false coin,"—No one can blame them. Certainly not. If Englishmen, Frenchmen, Germans, Americans, why, even if the Laplanders and Tasmanians, or, still further, the gorillas and chimpanzees, can witness performances of foreign blood, and are not to blame, where is the harm in 'Bengalis, congressmen, and educated natives" witnessing the same with the very same object apparently? I need not call upon my worthy friend Shylock of Venice to raise his own ghost and plead for this unblessed trio of prisoners at the bar, whom our Justice F. is going to condemn with a chuckle and a cheap joke to wind up his short but self satisfactory judgment. The accused could doubtless appeal to the higher tribunal of sound sense, and, I think, his lordship's decision would be quashed!

GREENSPECKS.

CRICKET.

WILLIAM WATSON'S CRICKET CLUB,
vs.
P. W. D. CRICKET CLUB.

A match between the above teams was played on Wednesday on the Marine Lines ground and resulted in a win for Watson's C. C. by 26 runs. The scores are as follows:—

WILLIAM WATSON'S C. C.

Mr N D'Souza, b Oliver	4
Mr Dominic Pinto, b Oliver, c Hogan	16
Mr Luis D'Souza, b Oliver	2
Mr G E T Jones, b Oliver	5
Mr Johangir Burjorji, b Stanley; run out	11
Mr W McDonnell, b Seervai	2
Mr J P Braganza, b Seervai, c Smithers	10
Mr J P Rego, not out	20
Mr Mathew Pereira, b Smithers, c Shoubridge	12
Mr Peter D'Souza, b Seervai, c Hogan	1
Mr B Rodrigues, b Oliver	1
Extras	4
Total	88

P. W. D. C. C.

Mr T F Smithers, b Braganza	2
Mr R Oliver, b L D'Souza, c Pinto	15
Mr W Hogan, b Braganza	13
Mr H O B Shoubridge b L D Souza	1
Mr D P Seervai, b L D'Souza, c Braganza	3
Mr R W Murphy, b B L L'Souza, b McDonnell	0
Mr Wilson, not out	13
Mr A F Theodore b L D'Souza, c Braganza	4
Mr W E Stanley, b L D'Souza, c Brganza	0
Mr J C Stanley, b L D'Souza, c Braganza	0
Mr R Hoggan, b Braganza	9
Extras	2
Total	62

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

THE MAHOMEDAN EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

THE Bombay Mahomedan Educational Conference will be held at Poona on the 29th, 30th and 31st instant. The report of the progress made during the past year states:—

The Conference was established in the year 1901, for the purpose of spreading and encouraging education amongst the members of the Mahomedan community. Six weeks after the first sittings of the Conference at Surat, two gentlemen from Rander, viz., Mr. Mahomed Yusuf Sullaiman, (since deceased) and Mr. Mahomed Ibrahim Sullaiman, came forward and contributed each, Rupees 25,000, to construct a Boarding house, for poor and deserving Mahomedan boys, who should be inhabitants of the Northern Division. The Mahomedan Union was established soon after the first sittings at Surat, to help the movement, and to take a concerted action in the management of the Boarding-house.

The members of the Union are all the sympathizers and promoters of this Conference, and out of the yearly contributions made by them, scholarships are given to twenty-two boys, belonging to the district of Surat. The amount of Rupees 50,000 is in the hands of the donors. One of the donors, Mr. Mahomed Yusaf Sullaiman, died last year, but a provision has been made in his will, to give the contribution to the Conference. It is with feelings of great regret that we record the death of Mr. Weir (the former collector of Surat), who had done much to organize the Union. Mr. Wales, the Assistant Collector, also strove much for its advancement. Our thanks are due no less to Mr. Sladen, the present Collector of Surat, who has not only kindly consented to accept the Presidentship of the said Union, but who exerts himself as much as possible for furthering its success.

Syed Zain Saheb El Edroos of Surat is also to be thanked for the zeal he works with on behalf of the cause of Mahomedan education. Also we thank Khan Saheb Abdul Kadir Baakza, for the personal help he has been giving to the Union. The other gentlemen who are entitled to our thanks are:—Shamsuddin Kadir, Haji Ibrahim Tarabawalla, Moulvie Shaikh Abdul Kadir Bahauddin and Shaikh Bahadur.

DISTRICT COMMITTEES.

The formation of a Committee in each of the districts of the three divisions of the Presidency, is absolutely needed, both for the purpose of keeping the Central Conference Committee informed of the progress of the Mahomedans of their respective Zillas, and for the successful working up of the Rupee Scheme. Until the March of the year 1903, only three Zilla Committees were organized, viz., in Surat, Godhra and in the State of Cambay.

It is gratifying to note that within the fourteen months following, twelve other Zilla Committees have been established in the following Zillas and Native States:—Northern Division:—Broach, Godhra and Ahmedabad. Central Division:—Poona, Nassick, Sholapore, Satara, and Ahmednagar. Southern Division:—Belgaum. Native States:—Baroda, Naosari, Mangrol and Sachin. Progress.—Through the efforts of the Zilla Committee at Broach, a school has been opened for teaching the Koran to Mahomedan girls. The names of sixty girls are registered on the roll and the daily attendance on the average is forty.

The Anjuman has been established at Broach under the Presidentship of Mr. Alli Akbar and through his efforts has been amalgamated with the Zilla Committee. Mr. Alli Akbar deserves our thanks for the help rendered by him to the Mahomedans of Broach. It is, indeed, a healthy sign of the age that in a backward Zilla like Broach, people have been zealously appreciating the benefits of education.

Godhra.—The Zilla Committee formed at Godhra, under the auspices of Mr. K. N. Naojiani, B.A., has been also making good and creditable progress.

Over and above the seven students helped by the institution, in the course of primary education, one student has been given a scholarship enabling him to receive higher education at the Baroda College.

This Committee, like the one at Surat, is the outcome of the Conference.

The institution has gone so far as to establish a self-tax upon the members of the community. They have resolved that at the time of marriage every bride-groom or his guardian should pay one rupee to the community, to be devoted towards the education of the poor and deserving Mussalman boys of the place. It is confidently hoped however that the other parts of the Presidency will appreciate the proposal and will follow suit.

Ahmedabad.—In the Zilla of Ahmedabad, the endeavours of Mr. F. A. Edroos deserve our thankfulness. Through his sincerity of purpose [illegible] is done towards the aim of this movement. This Zilla, it is well worth noticing, supplies us an instance of the view the movement is held in by classes other than the Mussalmans. Mr. Lalshanker Umyashanker, the Secretary of the Ahmedabad Anjuman has been of great use to the Central Committee and for which catholicity of his the Committee is beholden to him.

THE RUPEE SCHEME.

During the Conference in Bombay in 1902, it was resolved that every Mahomedan, male and female each, should pay one Rupee, (at least), towards the Conference funds, and that an effort should be made to work up the scheme for advancing Mahomedan education.

By this time a good amount would have been realized had not the working of the scheme been suspended owing to the unexpected obstacles of plague in Bombay and the Zillas as well as the famine.

Nearly half of this sum has been the munificent donation of Mr. Mahomed Hasan Muckba. The Committee also expresses its thanks to Mr. Kazi Abdul Karim Khan, a leading Memon Merchant of Bombay, for having contributed Rupees 1,000 towards the funds.

The object of the Bombay Presidency Mahomedan Educational Conference is settled and definite. The work it has in view, is to pave the way for the Moslim youths to primary, secondary and higher education in English, Persian, Urdu, and Arabic, not divorced from the religious teachings of the sacred Koran. Further it has not the aim to make higher education cheap, but to direct people to learn technical and commercial education. For this purpose an institution is desired to be established, exclusively for the Mahomedans on the lines, similar to the one established in Alligarh. A very large fund is needed, as the institution so established will have to be equipped by a European as well as a Mahomedan staff. The Conference Committee have consequently determined to work up the Rupee Scheme.

LORD NORTHCOTE'S DEPARTURE.

One fact deserves to be especially laid stress upon, and it is that we lose from our midst, our popular and catholic-hearted Governor. The keen interest His Excellency was taking in any concern tending to the advancement of our backward Mahomedan community, and the sincere sympathy it not unfrequently met with, on his behalf, led the Mussalmans of the Presidency to respectfully tender their most grateful thanks to him in the mandap of this Conference. Accordingly the unanimous wish was communicated through His Excellency's Private Secretary, but I regret to say that we could not avail ourselves of the honour we meant to do to ourselves, as the Private Secretary observes that, "Owing to the unexpectedly sudden departure of His Excellency for Australia, and the very numerous and imperative calls upon his time, His Excellency regrets that it is now impossible for him to attend the Conference. I am to inform you that His Excellency cordially wishes success to any movement having for its object the improvement in the education of the country; and that efforts in this direction have his warmest sympathies. These words lay us under a deep debt of gratitude to His Excellency without whose support and sympathy, the promoters would not have been able to do what little they have been able to accomplish. His Excellency's name will ever remain connected with this movement, and the more the Mahomedans advance in education, the more they will remember him with a feeling of reverence and gratefulness.

God speed to Her Excellency Lady Northcote, whose charitable disposition and nobility of nature will never fade from the minds of the people of the Presidency, rich or poor, young or old.

The personage who though far away from us is ever near our minds. He is no other than the Hon'ble Sir Charles Ollivant, whose support contributed to a great extent towards the organization of this movement. Even now from England he strongly advises the Conference not to evaporate in talk, nor to slacken their efforts. As a true friend of theirs, his sympathy and interest for the advancement of this Mussalmans are no whit abated.

Our thanks are due no less to the Honourable Mr. E. Giles, and Mr. F. G. Selby who a little ago acted as the Director of Public Instruction for their sympathies towards the Mahomedan community and their zeal to further any the cause that may be organized to better their prospects.

To Cure Dog Ailments.

Eminent Veterinary Surgeons and Dog Fanciers (see Book on bottle) strongly recommend Condy's Fluid as a Certain Cure for Distemper, Mange, Eczema, Bites and Wounds in Dogs. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid." All substitutes are inferior. Condy's Fluid is sold everywhere by all Chemists and Stores.

MUSSOORIE MEDICALS AT VARIANCE.

IN the Court of Mr. F. Carlton, Magistrate, 1st Class, Mussoorie, on Friday, the case of Dr. John Morton, M.D., of Mussorie, against Major William Alpin, Civil Surgeon, Mussoorie, under sections 504, 352 and 506, Indian Penal Code, came up for hearing. Mr. T. C. Morton, Barrister-at-Law, of Delhi, and Mr. R. A. Morton, of Mussoorie appeared for the complainant and Mr. G. T. Jackson, Pleader of Lucknow, for the accused.

Dr. J. Morton, the complainant stated: I have known Major Alpin for a year and a-half. Ever since he has been in Mussoorie my relations with him have been friendly. On the 30th June last I received this letter.

SIR.—I give you the following extract from Mr. Hirst's letter of the 20th June:—

"I met Morton, the Doctor, at the bazaar in the Rink this evening. He came up to me and told me that various people assigned a certain letter which appeared in the "Pioneer" re Tillard's death to my pen. He explained that the letter was signed by "An Enquirer," and that it strongly urged enquiry into the causes of Tillard getting Tetanus. He said it was a very strong letter, stating a strong case, and he thought that the Surveyor-General ought to take the case up and call for what he (Morton) called a proper and thorough enquiry. Morton assigns Tillard's death to Tetanus caused by infection from a dirty syringe." Hirst goes on to say "In case you wish to take action on the slanders. Morton is apparently spreading in Mussoorie, I shall be very glad to give you the benefit of what Morton said to me at any time in an official letter or any other way you may think necessary."—Is this report true? I decline to have any further dealings with you professionally. I shall be glad of an early answer.—Yours faithfully, (Sd.) W. ALPIN."

I did not reply to this letter. I saw Major Alpin the next day. I was turning into my house, and the accused was passing Samuel's shop when Major Alpin shouted to me saying "Are you going to answer my letter?" I said "No." He shouted back "You stinker, I will have the law of you; you are a disgrace to Mussoorie and a danger to the community." He galloped away grumbling. I see Ex. 3, dated 20th July. I identify Major Alpin's signature. The body of the letter is in another person's hand-writing. I consider that letter most insulting and offensive, the letter hurt me and enraged me very much. I also received the following letter:—" Sir—The enclosed has been sent me by Mr. Lambert. I am surprised at your audacity in charging him Rs. 100. Mrs. Lambert was my patient, and you were called in to attend her owing to my being engaged in another case. I consider you shamefully neglected Mrs. Lambert, and I strongly advised the husband to prosecute you for gross negligence.

Had Mrs. Lambert lived you would have been prosecuted, and I would gladly have given evidence against you. Had my Assistant Surgeon neglected a poor native woman in the Civil Dispensary in the shameful manner in which you did Mrs. Lambert, I should have reported him for dismissal. I consider you a disgrace to the medical profession, and a danger to the Mussoorie community. I have never heard a good word spoken of you since my arrival in the station. I enclose Rs. 15 as my fee to you, which is more than you deserve. I have informed Mr. Lambert to take no notice of any communications received from you. I am still waiting for an answer to my last letter.—Yours faithfully, (Sd.) W. Alpin."

Major Alpin never complained before of the charges contained therein. The accusations contained in this letter of neglect are untrue. I produce Major Alpin's deposition made before the Small Cause Court Judge on the 24th March last (in the case of Mr. Donald against Mr. Lambert) (Ex C.), where accused stated that Mrs. Lambert died of malarial fever. Deposition read. (Sensation). On the 24th July Major Alpin) between the hours of 9 and 10 A.M., addressed me on the Snawfield Road. I was going down to the Cart Road. I was walking, and my syce was leading my horse at the back. Dr. Alpin whipped the horse and syce down into the drain; then he (Major Alpin) rode up, and as he passed me he shouted, You—Chamar, You Khatik, not to speak to You—nigger, I said I have asked you before me. He turned round his horse and raised his whip and said, I will give you a licking yet. I did not provoke these expressions. He was the first to speak on both occasions.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jackson: When I met Major Alpin at Lambert's house, I was just about to send for my Surgical instruments to attend to Mrs. Lambert [illegible]

The Defendant in reply to the Court said, Dr. Morton had given me very grave provocation by spreading false and malicious reports about me in the case of Lieutenant Tillard's death. I wrote to him for explanation. He took no notice of my letter. It was received next day; but it was several days after I had written the extracts from Mr. Hirst's letter that I met him in the Kuleri. I asked him if he was going to reply; he absolutely gave no answer but went to his house. As I rode away I called out that he was a disgrace to the medical profession and a danger to Mussoorie community, and then rode down hill. I never remarked that I would have the law of him. It is possible I called Dr. Morton a stinker, but I do not remember. Before 8-30 a.m. on 30th July, I was riding down, I overtook Dr. Morton on foot about two or three yards behind, his iron grey pony was being led by the syce. I called to the man not to take up the whole road. I never touched him or his pony with my whip, as I never carry a whip when riding the black mare. As I passed Dr. Morton I remarked to him "You have not the pluck of a louse. I never see you riding this pony down hill—you have, it appears, to have it led behind you to show you possess one," and then turned up into Mr. Gregory's compound, and, as I entered the gate, Dr. Morton remarked—"Don't speak to me you d—stinker," or some such expression I am sure, D— was used, I am not sure of the word "stinker." It might have been soor. I turned my pony's head, but did not come out of the compound, and remarked to Dr. Morton speak to you, you d—Chamar, Khatik.

The court found Major Alpin, with having intentionally guilty under section 504, Indian Penal Code, of intentionally insulting Dr. J. Morton, and ordered him to pay a fine of Rs 20, or in default to undergo imprisonment till the rising of the Court.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

CENTRAL PROVINCES SESAMUM.

The first forecast of the Til (Sesamum) Crop of the Central Provinces—Season 1903, is as under:—Owing to the lateness of the monsoon, sowings of early tel were effected much later than usual and are even now not complete in some of the northern districts. Sowings have on the whole been successfully carried out, and it is believed the area is even larger than that of last year. Germination has generally been good. Early sowings suffered in a few districts for want of sufficient moisture, and resowing was necessitated to a limited extent in the poorer soils. Prospects are favourable everywhere, but a break is required in the Nagpur country and Chhattisgarh for the healthy growth of the plants. The late variety has not yet been sown, so that it is impossible to give any estimate of the total area that will bear til. But it seems probable that if conditions at the end of this month, and in the beginning of September, are favourable, a large area will be sown with this variety in the Nagpur and Nimar country.

CENTRAL PROVINCES COTTON.

The first forecast of the Cotton Crop of the Central Provinces—Season 1903 is as follows:—The monsoon arrived late, but there was generally sufficient rain to allow of cotton sowings not much later than usual in the Nagpur country. The deficiency in the rainfall of June and early July was much more marked in the north of the province, where sowings were made exceptionally late. It is estimated that the area sown with cotton is about 15 per cent. larger than that of last year in the important cotton districts of Nagpur Wardha Chanda and Nimar. The short rainfall has resulted in short sowings in the north of the province, but cotton is comparatively unimportant in this tract. In the province as a whole it is estimated that the area sown with cotton is about 12 per cent. larger than last year, which was itself a record year with an area of 1,140,400 acres or 14 per cent. higher than the previous record of 1900. Germination has generally been good, very little resowing having been necessary. Prospects are excellent in Nimar. In the Nagpur country the young plants suffered from heavy and almost continuous rain with the result that their growth has been arrested and the leaves have begun to turn yellow. Weeding operations have also been much interfered with. The actual damage at the present time is not much but a break is urgently required. With a break and sunshine, the plants would make rapid growth, and there seem to be prospects of an immediate break. But if heavy rain continues, the damage will be considerable.

BURMA COTTON.

The preliminary forecast of the Cotton-crop in Burma for the year 1903-04 states:—The estimated area under cotton for the five principal cotton-growing districts is reported at 141,383 acres or about 10,000 acres more than the actuals of last year. There has been a large increase in Sagaing owing to the early rains being favourable and a large decrease in Meiktila owing to untimely rain, in each case of over 3,000 acres. Rainfall up to date generally deficient but most felt in Sagaing, where no rain has fallen for the past eight weeks and crops are consequently withering and also to a lesser extent in Meiktila. Prospects are fair in Thayetmyo. More rain wanted in most places to improve condition of standing crops.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE DELHI AND NORTHERN INDIA FLOUR MILLS COMPANY LIMITED.

The eighteenth ordinary generally meetings of the share holders of this company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the company, No. 7, Marine Street, Fort, Bombay, Mr. F W. Bickel presiding.

The director's report stated:—Thanks to a good demand in anticipation of and during the Delhi Darbar the sales of flour have been larger than for several years past and the result in the opinion of the directors is satisfactory. The accounts show a profit of Rs. 59,539-6-0 of which your directors have placed:—Rs. 20,000-0-0 to depreciation account, Rs. 4,000-0-0 to reserve fund leaving a disposable balance of Rs. 35,539-6-0. From this sum they recommend to pay a dividend of Rs. 20 per share equal to 10 per cent on the paid up capital free of income tax absorbing Rs. 34,920; and to carry the balance of Rs. 619 6 0, To new years account. In order to bring the mill plant up to modern requirement the directors have ordered sundry new machinery at a cost of Rs. 20,000 which is expected to increase the out-turn and to further improve the quality of flour. Several large commissariat contracts have recently been entered into, and with the monsoon taking its normal course the prospects for the current year are satisfactory. Mr. E. Schoen and Mr. G. W. Moir retire from the Board by rotation but are eligible for re-election. Mr. Jhon E. Aspinwall the auditor appointed at last year's general meeting having left for England the directors appointed Mr. Pestonjee Sorabjee Kharegat to audit the accounts now before you and you are asked to confirm this appointment. You will have to appoint an auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration. The buildings machinery, Stocks and store at Delhi are insured against fire for Rs. 5,43,000.

The report and the audited accounts for the year ended 30th June 1902 were received and adopted. A dividend of Rs. 20 per share free of income tax was declared. Messrs E. Schoen, G. W. Moir, who retired from the board by rotation were re-elected, and Mr. E. Aspenwall was appointed auditor for the current year. Thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE VOLKART'S UNITED PRESS COMPANY LIMITED.

The ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the company, No. 7, Marine Street, Fort, Bombay, Mr. F. W. Bickel presiding.

The following is the directors report:—The cotton crop on the Bombay side as well as in the Madras Presidency has been a large one, but the erection of new presses keeps pace with the increasing production. The total number of bales pressed at your factories during the past season is 50,534 against 41,912 the year before. The result of the year is a net profit of Rs. 59,401-7-5 including a balance of Rs. 1,205-9-11 carried forward from last year. Out of this sum your directors have transferred Rs. 17,000 to depreciation account and Rs. 5,000 to reserve fund, leaving a disposable balance of Rs. 37,401-7-5 from which they recommend to pay a dividend of Rs. 80 per share free of income tax absorbing Rs. 36,000 and to carry forward Rs. 1,401 7 5 to new year's profit and loss account. At an extraordinary general meeting held on the 17th September last it was decided to alter Article I of the Memorandum of Association so as to bring the erection and purchase of ginning factories and the purchase of kappas within the scope of the company's business which resolution was confirmed at a second extraordinary general meeting on the 2nd October last; and the alteration was subsequently sanctioned by the High Court of Bombay. Your directors then decided to build a ginning factory at Virudupatti in the Tinivelly District which was ready and started work on the 28th June and you are now asked to confirm the opening of this branch. Mr. Dharamsey Morarjee Gocuidass retires from the board by rotation but is eligible for re-election. You will have to appoint an auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration. The company's buildings, stores, engines and small machinery are insured for Rs. 4,00,000.

The report and the audited accounts for the year ended 30th June 1903 were received and adopted. A dividend of Rs. 80 per share free of income tax was declared and Mr. Dharamsey Morarjee Goculdas the retiring director was re-elected. The opening of a ginning factory at Virudupatti in the Tinivelly District was confirmed and Mr. Pestonji Sorabji Kharegat was appointed auditor for the current year. After voting thanks to the chairman, the meeting dissolved

AN ALLEGED BAD COMMITMENT.

REFERENCE TO THE HIGH COURT.

MR. J. C. GLOSTER, Sessions Judge of Belgaum submitted for the orders of the High Court the proceedings of the court of Mr. R S. Baitmangalkar, first class Magistrate, Belgaum, in the case of Imperator against Balya bin Ningappa. The reference was considered at the High Court on Monday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston.

Mr. Gloster, in forwarding the proceedings to the High Court, said the Magistrate had framed a charge under section 333, Indian Penal Code, and instead of trying the case himself, had committed it, apparently because death ensued. The police sent the case up under section 304 A., Indian Penal Code. That section, Mr. Gloster said, was of course quite inapplicable, and the Magistrate had, in the Session Judge's opinion, rightly treated the offence as falling under section 323, namely or voluntarily causing hurt. As a first class Magistrate, he could have, if necessary, inflicted the maximum penalty prescribed for the offence. In the circumstances, Mr. Gloster thought the commitment should be quashed under section 215, Criminal Procedure Code, and the case sent back to the Magistrate for disposal. Although he was right, in the first instance, in dealing with the case under s. 13, Criminal Procedure Code, Mr. Gloster though that under section 209, he should have found that there were not sufficient ground for committing the accused, and should have tried the case himself in the case of Queen Empress vs. Kayemullah Mandal (I. L. R. 24 Cal. 429) the course, suggested above was followed. It was true that case turned on the provisions of section 254, Criminal Procedure Code, but Mr. Gloster submitted that the same principle appeal in the present case; and that there were no adequate grounds for the course adopted by the magistrate, which would inclose unnecessary waste of time and the necessity of again examining all the witnesses.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, in disposing of the reference said: As it appears that death was the result of the injury alleged to have been caused by the accused, the court does not think that the magistrate exercised an improper discretion in committing a case of this kind to the Sessions. The court also refers the Sessions Judge to section 215, Criminal Procedure Code, and also to the criminal ruling of this court of the 25th July 1873, being a resolution in chambers on a letter from the Joint Judge of Sholapur, No. 833 of 24th July 1873.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

At a Meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 18th instant the Secretary read a letter from the Prothonotary and Registrar, High Court, Bombay, forwarding a copy of the following rule passed by the Honorable the Chief Justice and the Judges:—In regard to the Trustees' loans Rule 869—In accordance with the power contained in Section 20, clause (f) of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, it is declared that trust property consisting of money may be invested in debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay under the Bombay Port Trust Act (Bombay Act, VI. of 1879) until further orders.

The letter was recorded.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 14th Aug. 1903.	Total from 1st April to 14th Aug. 1903.	For week ending 14th Aug 1902.	Total from 1st April to 14th Aug. 1902.
Vessels piloted into harbour	15	428	11	383
Do " out of "	19	433	13	3·3
Do transported	12	371	8	278
Do attended to	2	33	2	25
Do warped	...	4	...	17

AT present the Adjutant of the 1st Calcutta Volunteer Rifles supervises the instruction of the 3rd (Cadet) Battalion, and the Government have been asked to appoint a separate Adjutant for the Cadet Battalion, who would devote his whole time to the training of the Cadets, and keep in close touch with the school authorities. In refusing the request, the Government point out that too much stress has been laid on the higher training of Cadets with a view to placing them on the same level as adult Volunteers. Thorough grounding in elementary drills and musketry is all that is considered necessary since the main object in the training of Cadets is their physical development, and the stimulus such training in military subjects gives towards making these lads useful citizens and a source of strength to the Empire.

ALLEGED MURDER OF A WIFE.

LOSS OF SELF-CONTROL.

MR. P. E. PERCIVAL, Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, in June last, convicted Bhana Gobar of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for ten years. An appeal by the accused was heard at the High Court on Monday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston.

The accused was charged before Mr. Percival with the murder of his wife Daskhi. The main facts of the case were clear and admitted by the accused himself. One night, just at the time of going to bed, the accused had some quarrel with his wife, and stabbed her in the stomach with a rather large knife which he had with him, from the effects of which she died at once. The neighbours saw the deceased either when she was actually struck or more probably just after the blow. The accused was standing by her with a knife in his hand. He admitted having struck the blow then, and had continued admitting it up till the trial. As regarded the blow itself, Mr. Percival thought it was sufficient to bring the offence within the definition of murder. The knife was a large and dangerous one, and the deceased died almost immediately after the blow. The pleader for the defence had argued that there was such grave and sudden provocation as to reduce the offence from murder to culpable homicide not amounting to murder. There was one class of evidence to indicate that the accused was a witness of his wife's misconduct; and the assessors held there was such grave and sudden provocation as to deprive the accused of his self-control. Now, Mr. Percival thought that suspicion of misconduct was not sufficient to reduce the offence, etc., so that if he were to accept the view of the assessors it was at any rate "just on the borderline between murder and culpable homicide not amounting to murder." In the opinion of the Sessions Judge the crime was committed on the impulse of the moment, and the accused appeared to regret it afterwards. As there was no direct evidence regarding the cause of the murder, the accused should be given the benefit of a doubt. Agreeing with the assessors, the Sessions Judge found the accused not guilty of murder, but guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and sentenced him to ten years' rigorous imprisonment.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances, dismissed the appeal summarily.

POONA RACES.

EIGHTH EXTRA MEETING, SATURDAY, 29th AUGUST.

HANDICAP.

Horse Consolation Plate—1 mile—Acetine 10 4, Alix 8 7, Fire Cracker 8 5, Carrewick 8 1, Blue Blood 8 0, Min 8 0, Gnullo 7 13, Altamas 7 12, Fando 7 10, Dioptric 7 6, Misty 7 6, Nancy Till 6 12, Repetition 6 0, Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 9lbs.

The New Stand Plate—1 1-4 miles—Chungiz 9 5, Hakum 9 2, Reminder 8 7, Turkish Flag II 8 0, Propeller 7 11, Magtoom 7 9, Victory 6 7.

Medium Handicap—6 furlongs—Key West 9 12, Olga 9 10, Russley Rose 9 6, Tragedian 9 2, S P 8 12, Pride O'Dharamtala 8 10, Stockbell 8 0, Western Queen 7 4, Annie Laurie 7 0, Black Swan 6 11, Pomfret 6 10, Pinwire 6 8, Miss Birnie 6 0, Two Top weights not accepting weights to be raised 4lbs.

The Dwarf Handicap—6 furlongs—Brigand 9 12, Oriental 9 4, Shaiboob 8 11, The Robber 8 7, Govenor 8 4, Greyleg 8 1, Hermit 7 11, Farewell 7 , Young Talsaeer 7 5, Chester 7 2, Minting King 7 0, Little Joker 6 0, Mooreed 6 0, Two Top weights not accepting weights to be raised 7 lbs.

The Staff Cup—5 furlongs—Titus 11 12 7, Regret II 1, Greyleg 10 10, Huddal 1 8, Hamilton 10 7, Daimyo 10 6, Naseri 10 1, Money Spinner 10 0, Rocket 9 13, What ho 9 10, Hindusten 9 9, Duldul 9 8, Conway 9 7, Wood pigeon 9 4, Selim 9 2, Eshton 9 0, Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 9lbs.

POONA RACES AND STEEPLECHASES 1903.

Second Entries closed on Tuesday 25th August.

FIRST DAY WEDNESDAY 23RD SEPTEMBER.

The Trial Stakes—Distance 1 mile.
1st Entries 11
12 Mr J D Scott's Up Guards by wire
13 Mr J D Scott's Forest by wire

H H The First Aga Khan's Commemoration Plate —Distance 1 1-4 miles.
1st Entries 13
14 Mr J D Scott's Secunder by wire
15 Capt Dunbar's g a h Victory 14 0 aged

The Breeders Plate—Distance 5 furlongs
1st Entries 9
10 Mr J D Scott's Saloon by wire
12 Mr J D Scott's Gentle Lady by wire

The New Stakes—Distance 6 furlongs
1st Entries 13
14 Mr J D Scott's Yankee Boy by wire
15 Mr J D Scott's Yardley by wire

The Stand Plate—Distance 1-2 mile.
1st Entries 10
11 Capt Greer's ch aus g Whenan 13 3
12 Mr M Nusserwanjee's Roan cb c Jal by Dagobart 13 2 1-2

SECOND DAY SATURDAY, 26th September.

The Western India Stakes—Distance 1 1-4 miles.
1st Entries 15
16 Mr J D Scott's Up Guards by wire

The Criterion—Distance 7 furlongs.
1st Entries 15
16 Mr J D Scott's Ritual by wire
17 Major Broadrick's b aus m Wahine aged

The Poona Derby—Distance 1 1-2 miles
1st Entries 18
19 Mr J D Scott's Secunder by wire

The International Stakes—Distance 5 furlongs.
1st Entries 17
18 Mr J D Scott's Yankee Boy by wire
19 Mr J D Scott's Yardley by wire

THIRD DAY MONDAY 28TH SEPTEMBER.

The Poona Grand Annual—Distance about 2 1-4 miles
1st Entries 12
13 Major Broadrick's b aus m Wahine aged

The Kirkee Chase—Distance about 2 miles over the Pony Steeplechase Course.
1st Entries 10
11 Capt Dunbar's g a h Victory 14 0

The September Stakes—Distance 1 mile.
1st Entries 18.
19 Mr J D Scott's Ritual by wire
20 Mr R J Hunter's b aus m Repetition.

The Aga Khan's Hurse—Distance 1 mile
1st Entries 14
15 Mr J D Scott's Secunder by wire
16 Mr M Ally's ch a h The Robber 13 3 aged

The Wanowrie Stakes—Distance 6 furlongs.
1st Entries 24
25 Thakur Sripal Singh's ch a h Omar 13 3 1-2

The Lilliputs—Distance 1-2 mile
1st Entries 18
19 Mr R M Roy's g a h Farewell 13 2 3-4
20 Major Eustaces b a g Naseri 13 3

FOURTH DAY THURSDAY, 1st OCTOBER

The Governor's Cup—Distance R C and distance
1st Entries 21
22 Mr J D Scott's Secunder by wire

The Stewards Purse—Distance 1 1-4 miles
1st Entries 16
17 Mr J D Scott's Ritual by wire

The Merchant's Cup—Distance 1 mile
1st Entries 11
12 Mr J D Scott's Gentle Lady by wire
13 Mr J D Scott's Louis by wire
14 Mr J D Scott's Saloon by wire

The Coronation Stakes—Distance 7 furlongs
1st Entries 21.
22 Mr J D Scott's Yardley by wire
23 Mr J D Scott's Yankee Boy by wire
24 Mr J D Scott's Gentle Lady by wire

The Lawn Stakes—Distance 5 furlongs
1st Entries 22
23 Colonel Eccles b a h Sweet William 13 2
24 Major Eustaces b a g Naseri 13 3
25 Mr R M Roy's g a h Farewell 13 2 3-4

FIFTH DAY 3RD OCTOBER.

The Oriental Stakes—Distance 1½ miles
1st Entries 15
Mr J D Scott's Up Guards by wire

The October Stakes—Distance 5 furlongs
1st Entries 20
Mr J D Scott's Forest by wire

The Winners Handicap—Distance 1½ miles
1st Entries 15
Mr J D Scott's Secunder by wire
Captain Dunbar's g a h Victory 14 0 aged

The Turf Club Cup—Distance 1 1-4 miles
1st Entries 9
Mr J D Scott's Gentle Lady by wire
Mr J D Scott's Louis by wire
Mr J D Scott's Saloon by wire

The Padlock Stakes—Distance 5 furlongs
1st Entries 10
Captain Greer's ch aus g Wheman 13 3

The Kirkee Cup—Distance 5 furlongs
1st Entries 22
Colonel Eccles b a h Rocket 14 0
Mr R M Roys g a h Farewell 13 2 3-4
Thakur Sripal Singh's ch a h Omar 13 3 1-2

The Ghorpuri Stakes—Distance 7 furlongs
1st Entries 12
Mr M Ally's ch a h The Robber 13 3

SIXTH DAY 5TH OCTOBER.

The Poona Grand Annual—Distance about 2 1-4 miles
1st Entries 12
Major Broadrick's b aus m Wahine aged

The Ganeshkhind Chase—Distance about 2 miles over Pony Steeplechase course
1st Entries 10
Colonel Eccles b aus g Pomfret 14 1
Colonel Eccles b aus g Widgeon 13 3

The Poona Handicap—Distance 5 furlongs
1st Entries 22
Mr J D Scott's Forest by wire

The Desert Handicap—Distance 1 mile
1st Entries 20
Colonel Eccles b a h Rocket 14 0
Mr M Ally's ch a h The Robber 13 3

The Lilliput Handicap—Distance 1-2 mile
1st Entries 18
Colonel Eccles b a h Sweet William 13 2
Messrs A A Saif and E Rasheed's b a h Settler 13 1 4-2

The Commissioner's Purse—Distance 6 furlongs
1st Entries 14
Mr J D Scott's Yankee Boy by wire
Mr J D Scott's Yardley by wire

Final Entries close on Tuesday 8th September.

HERE THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

THE mode of selection of a Pope is not without interest to-day, and these facts from an article in the Scotsman give us some idea of what is at present happening in Rome. The writer says:—Voting papers are given to each Cardinal, and the last discussions and exhortations by the party leaders are held. Then the Cardinal Dean advances towards the altar and after a short silent prayer, and an oath aloud calling God to witness that He will vote for the candidate whom he deems most worthy of election, he fills in his paper, and drops in into one of the chalices on the altar. The Cardinals Infermi i vote next, after which they receive a box wherein to place the votes of their sick colleagues. The other Cardinals follow in order of precedence, each repeating the same oath. When all the votes have been recorded, the scrutators proceed to examine the papers one by one. If any candidate obtains exactly two-thirds of the votes, the upper sealed portions are opened to see if he has voted for himself. If the majority is adequate, the election is complete; otherwise the second scrutiny, or accessit, takes place.

Although every detail is carefully regulated by the Papal Bulls and Constitutions (says the same writer), numbers of manoeuvres are resorted to during the election to secure or prevent certain results. The commonest of these is the naming of sham candidates by the various parties, with the object of inducing those Sovereigns who enjoy the right of veto to exercise it, as they can only do so once. If it is desired to elect a candidate obnoxious to one of those Sovereigns —the Emperor of Austria, the King of France, and the King of Spain—another Cardinal equally obnoxious is proposed, in the hope of drawing the veto. This veto, however, must be exercised before the full majority is obtained, and the protest is entrusted to one of the Cardinals, who will make it known to the College at the right moment.

The late Pope had a niece married to a colonel in the Noble Guard. The pair (says a provincial contemporary) were quite unable to make both ends meet, the hus and having no income besides his pay. Every member of the Noble Guard must possess a minimum capital of £800, but the interest on this amount does not go very far. Often had the poor colonel tried to get financial assistance from Leo XIII., but all in vain. At last his wife tried her hand at coaxing her uncle, even threatening to go on the stage if his Holiness remained obdurate. But all that the lady got out of the Holy Father was, You see how I am situated, my dear niece. It would be quite out of the question my going to the theatre to applaud your performance.

Mr. Eustace H. Miles, who, in collaboration with E. F. Benson, has produced the Mad Annual published last week by Mr. Grant Richards is a versatile young man. With pen or pencil a clever caricaturist of faces; author of many books upon such assorted topics as muscle, ancient history, diet, training for athletic, brain power, mathematics, how to prepare essays, and the way to improve your memory; writer of articles in over a dozen English magazines and as many more in America; and co-editor of an athletic library are, according to Chams, just a few of the attainments of Mr. E. H. Miles, M.A., of King's College, Cambridge. He is also amateur champion of the world at racquets (1902) and at tennis. He has held the gold prize for tennis for 1897, 1898, 1899, 1901, and 190 ; was amateur champion of America at tennis, racquets, and squash tennis; and he was a member of the National Commission on Physical Education held at the Paris Exhibition of 190 .

Some of home business houses are trying experiments in the direction of rearranging the hours of employment. A shipping firm recently decided to close the offices altogether for the dinner hour. The old practice was to allow the clerks out in three batches, thus spreading the operations of lunching over three hours. The other day a business man announced that in order that employes should enjoy the summer evenings they closed the office as early as 5·30, and the result more than justified the experiment. Not only was punctuality increased, but work was actually expedited, with the result that books were made up something like two days earlier than formerly. Once, though they have been relieved this summer by the decision to close banks at one o'clock on Saturdays.

Four years ago an Italian author selected six men who might succeed Pope Leo XIII. At the head of the list (says a contemporary) stands Cardinal Rampolla, and in the author's sketch he stands out as a Cardinal belonging to the heroic age, an equal of Richelieu and Mazarin had the times been different. One ambition has dominated his life. At this moment he stands on the eve of grasping the object for which for years he has worked with force of intellect and tenacity of purpose, or of seeing the aim of a lifetime elude him, and of passing from the Conclave a Cardinal and not a Pope. But a consolation will remain to him—the consolation of comparative youth. He was born only sixty years ago in Sicily, and for a papabile that is young. In his magnificent apartments in the Vatican his life has been that of an ascetic, and as much his position admitted that of a recluse; but he is a born fighter. He is loved by many in the Vatican, but feared more than he is loved. Though he denies an audience to none, by all he is felt unapproachable

In connection with Pope Paul II (Cardinal Barbo) a curious custom is related (says the "Sphere"). Cardinal Barbo had all a Venetian's love of magnificence, and tried to make the papal Court a model of splendour for kings to imitate. He revived the use of the triple crown, which he adorned with valuable jewels, He had a passion in his day regarded as a mania, for collecting jewels, cameos, mosaics, coins, and similar works of art. The Romans had long enjoyed the curious privilege of sacking the apartments of a newlyelected Pope. Cardinal Barbo valued his treasures so highly that he took the precaution before his election of surrounding his house with a body of soldiers. The mob, however, were not to be denied, and desisted from their assault upon the defended Palace only upon payment of a sum of money as ransom.

Lowestoft is one of the most interesting resorts on the East Coast (remarks the Magazine of Commerce). During the home fishing season 3,000 Scottish girls may be seen working in the fishing industry, their work being chiefly the preparation of the fish, which are sent to most of the large centres in the kingdom. On each side of a well-paved road—constructed solely for them—across the beautiful denes extending north of the town, the girl may be seen gutting and packing the fish. Very picturesque they look, in their short skirts, top-boots, and mackintosh aprons, with dress-sleeves turned up and bear heads, exposing their faces and brawny arms to the ozone in which this coast abounds. They sing cheerfully during their work.

The new fire chief, Captain Hamilton, will not be out of his natural element among fireman is usually a man who has followed the sea. He has served in the Navy or in the merchant service, sometimes for a dozen years, sometimes for only a year or tow. There are several reasons for this preference for seamen. First (says "World's Work)," there is the obvious advantage with which a sailor starts in being accustomed to keep his head and hands with nothing but a rope between his feet and death; but the chief is his training in being always on duty. The fireman must be always available, and his hours of duty—as one of them jocularly expressed it—are 168 a week.

The seamen who proffers himself for a fireman undergoes three months training. He receives 24s. a week, and hands back one of them for his lodging on the premises. He and his fellows look after themselves, paying 7s a week each for weekly board, electing their own caterer from among the number, and telling off a couple of men each day to act as cooks. The quarters are clean and shipshape, looking over the big square. And each recruit has his prospect before him, says the same contemporary. After three months he will be a fourth-class fireman, and rise to 26s. a week. Another three years will bring him an extra 4s. Then his mental education begins to tell over his capacity for gymnastics, and examinations lead him by gradual advancements up to a post as station officer at £2 12s. a week.

A pedestrian of note who seems to have been passed over in the lists of famous walkers which have recently been published is the King of the Belgians. In Brussels he is to be met sauntering in the Bois and in Paris he is a familiar figure on the boulevards; but it is chiefly in Ostend, where he has built a palatial villa, that he does his walking. As early as nine o'clock in the morning Leopold II. is abroad in a white waistcoat, straw hat, black coat and light striped trousers, and, quite unattended, he strolls on the sands or paces the esplanade, pausing now and again to watch the workmen who are hastily putting up new villas. However, some twenty yards behind, discreet, but alert, are two detectives. The King insists upon their keeping at a distance.

HOW THE POPE IS CROWNED.

Perhaps it is not too much to say that all the gorgeous and imposing ceremonies of the Roman Catholic Church reach their climax in the elaborate ritual which has been drawn up for the coronation of the Supreme Pontiff. The only function in any way approaching it in grandeur is that which was witnessed last year in Westminster Abbey. Opulent, however, as it is in its pompous unfolding, the ceremony which will shortly be carried out in St. Peters's has been shorn of a large portion of its glory by the fact that the procession to the Lateran Church will not take place and the crowds that will gather in Rome for the occasion will not be able to see the newly-crowned Pope ride in state through the streets of the Eternal City surrounded by cardinals, prelates, abbots, and all the dignitaries great and small composing the Papal household. The Roman ceremony, unlike the crowning of the British monarch, cannot be postponed longer than is absolutely necessary. Leo XIII. was elected on Feb. 20, 1878, and crowned on March 3. It is true that the "fisherman's ring" with which the Papal bulls are sealed encircles the finger of the Pontiff almost as soon as the votes of the Cardinals in Conclave have chosen him to occupy the See of Peter. But he is still only 'Pontifex Electus,' and it is not customary, though not impossible for him to hold a consistory or to make provision for the good government of the Universal Church until his brow has felt the weight of the triple crown. If necessity should compel any delay in carrying out the corona[illegible] the affairs of the Church would not be allowed to suffer in any way. But until he is crowned the Pope in signing bulls must make use of a special formula, and, instead of subcribing himself "Innocentius (or Gregorius) Episcopus, Servus Servorum Dei," he must write "Innocentius Electus," etc., giving the date as "in the first year of our acceptance of the apostolic office," instead of "in the first year of our Pontificate."

Brilliant indeed is the scene in the great Basilica of St. Peter's when the Pope goes to receive the tiara. Rome, Italy, almost the whole world has contributed to provide a becoming setting for the imposing rite. While waiting for the supreme moment the eye may feast upon, and grow tired with, the dazzling blaze of colour. From the gorgeous uniforms of the Papal guards, of the representatives of foreign potentates, of the diplomatists accredited to the Holy See one will turn for relief to the sombre hues and subdued tone of the robes of the religious orders. Here and there the dull brown, grey, or black of a conventual habit will be broken by a flash of Dominican white. Soon there is a flutter of expectation as the consecrating Cardinal approaches the great altar and after the manner of Bishops, is vested by his assistants at the gospel side in full pontificals. Silence again enfolds the vast congregation, and the hush of tense excitement is broken only by the click of countless rosaries. Then the blare of silver trumpets heralds the advance of the great procession. First come the lay members of the Papal household, then minor noblemen and privileged laymen, secretaries, acolytes, thurifers, candle-bearers (seven in number), the sub-deacon with the Papal cross, the Latin and Greek sub-deacons bearing the books of the gospels. To the foreign abbots succeed bishops, archbishops, prelates of the apostolic chamber, abbots of the city of Rome, who on this day enjoy special privileges. This imposing array of sacerdotal dignity is completed by the bishops assisting the Pontiff, by Patriarchs, Cardinals Priests and Cardinal Bishops. Then comes the elected Pontiff himself under a canopy borne by eight nobles.

But, look! The most significant act of the drama is being played. Though, as doctor and teacher of the Universal Church the Pope is infallible, he is also human. May not a thrill of pride animate his breast as he contemplates the long cortege assembled to do him service and the countless multitude prepared to offer him their spiritual if not their temporal allegiance? When the victorious general proceeded in triumph through the streets of the Eternal City there sat beside him in his chariot a slave, who whispered in his ear a reminder that, after all, he was but a man. Let the successor of the fisherman also remember that if he were not a man be could not be a Pope. But is it necessary thus to jog the memory of a Christian Bishop. The far-reaching mind of the Church thinks that it is and it conveys the lesson in a most dramatic and impressive manner. Watch that figure immediately preceding the Supreme Pontiff. He carries in one hand a [illegible] or tow. Three several times as the procession sweeps through the great Basilica he stops and turns to the Pope with a genuflexion. The candle is approached to the tow, which immediately burns away. Three several times he utters in solemn and distinct tones the warning words: Sancte Pater, sic transit gloria mundi."

On arriving at the great altar the Pope is relieved of his episcopal mitre, and, after offering up a short prayer in silence, repeats the formula of confession. At his right hand stands the Cardinal Bishop Consecrator with his assistant Cardinal Deacon; on his left is the Cardinal Deacon Gospeller with his assistant; and behind all the Latin Sub-Deacons with the gospels and the pontifical maniple, which is assumed as the words of absolution are pronounced. Meanwhile the choir is chanting the Introit and Kyrie Eleison, which, being finished, the Pontiff is conducted to his throne, the bishops group themselves around him, and prayers are said that the grace of God may strengthen the successor of the Apostle Peter in discharging his heavy task of feeding the flock of Christ. The Pontiff again approaches the altar where he is invested with the Pallium afterwards returning to the throne and receiving the homage of the cardinals and prelates the former kissing his feet, hands and lips, the latter his feet and hands only. The mass proceeds with several special interpolations and after the blessing has been given the coronation proper takes place.

Again the stately procession sweeps down the spacious nave to the loggia of the Basilica where another throne has been erected. The final moment has arrived. As the Pontiff seats himself on the throne his mitre is removed and with appropriate words and gestures the triple crown, the symbol of supreme sacerdotal and imperial dignity and power is placed upon his brow amid the acclamations of the people. Finally the customary plenary indulgence is published in Latin by the Cardinal Deacon on the Pope's right and in the vulgar tongue by him on the left.

In ancient times the Pope after his coronation went in procession on horseback to the church of St. John Lateran, having previously partaken of a refection which no doubt he needed, offered by the arch-priest of the Vatican Basilica. But of this spectacular incident which was conducted with numerous picturesque details only faint glimpses can be caught in the pages of writers on ceremonial. "St. James."

WIRE ROPEWAYS FOR TRANSPORT.

In the current number number of "Page's Magazine" Mr. Horace H. Gass, of the Indian Forest Service, discusses the untility of wire ropeways for transport in countries like India, possessing valuable products which are locked up for want capital and enterprise to establish suitable lines for export over rough and inaccessible territory. The Anaimalais (Elephant) mountains of Southern India are an important center of timber supply. The forests in this region, although much over-worked in the past, still contain a large supply of exploitable wood of valuable species, the principal of which is teak. The climate being unhealthy this range of hills is almost uninhabited by man, but is infested with wild animals. It is a long distance from the railway, and, though roads lead to the foot in various directions, there is only an indifferent cart-track, with a very steep gradient leading up to the west of the outer slopes, and covering a distance of about 3 miles. The ghaut road has aways been a serious obstacle to work on a large scale, as the forests can only be worked in the rainy season; but this difficulty has been overcome by setting up a wire ropeway or timber-run from the crest of the hills overlooking the plains. The ropeway between the terminals is 6,318ft. long, and the length of line actually traversed by the carriages 5,284ft. The carriage of 20cwt. of timber down the ghaut section of the road, inclusive of loading, unloading, and returning, would occupy about two days, against the half-hour of the wire ropeway. Once at the foot of the hill there is little difficulty in moving on the material, as bullock-carts can always be obtained in the plains. It is the portion of the journey into the forest which the cartmen dread and will not undertake in the bad weather. It was at one time feared that damage might be done to the ropeway by wild elephants, as the hauling rope is quite close to the ground in many places; but, though they are often on the line no damage has been done hitherto.

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PURELY PERSONAL.

An attractive, cheery, cynical, good-natured creature was Sir William Marriott, says M. A. P. Short, stout, with a plump little figure and a plump little face, and bright sparkling laughing eyes, he was one of the men whom it was impossible either to take seriously or to dislike. He had been all kinds of things in his life—a parson, a politician, a lawyer, a liberal, a Tory—an enemy of Mr. Chamberlain, a friend of Mr. Chamberlain; he had sought fortune in London and Cairo, and finally in Johannesburg.

He was one of those men who always seem on the point of making a large fortune. And I dare say, he did make a good deal of money in his time, but he never quite got there. He was a friend of Ismial Pasha, the ruler of Egypt, at a time when every friend of Egypt's ruler had abundant opportunities of acquiring wealth rapidly; he was associated with Mr. Hooley in the days when Mr. Hooley's touch turned dross into gold; and finally he was a prominent figure in the City of the Golden Reef, where a man of his great gifts and experience ought to have been able to seize upon fortune.

Through all these changes he remained always the same smiling plump, genially cynical little man. I have heard some of the friends of his early youth declare that they had never known a man who could face a disastrous or dark or uncertain financial situation with more equanimity. Where other men would have killed themselves or worn themselves out with worry, Marriott remained the same imperturbable, cheery, smiling plump little man; and for that the word owes him thanks. People cheery in the midst of trial or even of prosperity are becoming unhappily rare.

I saw this smiling little man once in a situation that was almost tragic in its passion. He left the Liberal Party during the Ministry of Mr. Gladstone from 1880 to 1885; stood for Brighton as a Tory; and was again returned. The very night he came back to the House he stood up to denounce the man and the party he had left. Other members had stood up at the same time; and there was a tremendous uproar to see whether Marriott or one of the others would be called. I need scarcely say that to Tories, delighted to have a convert, and certain that Marriot would say some nasty things of his old friends, shouted loud and long for Marriot. The Parnellites, who were then in opposition to the Liberals and fierce against them joined in the hurricane, and in the end Marriott had to be called by the cowed Speaker.

Marriott was a curious contrast in appearance, with his character and career. With all his smiling plumpness he was always the storm centre of some community. I believe he was a prominent figure at Johannesburg, and took a leading part in some of the gusty movements by which that excitable city is periodically visited. And it says much for him that in the midst of all these changes and of his chequered adventures, he kept the friends of his youth—among others Mr. John Morley—to the end.

During the State visit of President Loubet to England there was a good deal of speculation as to what would happen in the event of the Pope's death, and whether any of the Royal entertainments would in that case be curtailed or abandoned. The President himself although the official head of a nominally Catholic State, seems to have carefully refrained from any expression of feeling on the subject; but it appears that King Edward, with his usual tact and decision, had already quite made up his mind.

The Adjutant-General of the Army, General Sir Thomas Keily-Kenny, in an audience with His Majesty a day or two before the great ball at Buckingham Palace, respectfully submitted that as a Catholic, he would be prevented from appearing at the function in question, should the Pope die before the appointed evening. The King immediately intimated that in such an event the ball would not take place at all. In reply to a respectful representation that it would be difficult at the last moment to communicate this to the thousands of invited guests. Well, said the King, if they do arrive at the Palace they will just have to turn round and drive home again.

Lord Herries, who has been having a big party for a cricket week at Everingham Park his fine seat in [illegible] tells this interesting story, a century old, about his grandfather, Mr. Marmaduke Constable-Maxwell, whose son the late peer, was restored to his ancient honours in 1858. A hundred years ago the scare of an invasion of England by Napoleon was strong in the land and the Squire of Everingham, bethinking himself that hard times might be in store for him and his family, conceived the prudent idea of burying five hundred guineas, for future emergencies in a corner of his great deer-park. At the same time he made a memorandum of the exact spot where the hoard was hidden.

Some years after his death the memorandum fell into the hands of his sons along with a note in his handwriting to the effect that on a certain later day he had taken up 250 of the buried coins. Evidently then the remaining half was still underground and the young men promptly proceeded to dig with much vigour in an indicated spot, but their toil was unrewarded and nothing turned up. It was not until some time afterwards that another memorandum was found dated several years subsequent to the first, and briefly stating that the old gentleman had "taken up the other 250!"

A friend who has just returned from a delightful holiday spent in the Shakespeare country tells me that the chief amusement of the natives of Stratford-on-Aven is watching the American pilgrim in his or her efforts to snapshot Miss Marie Corelli. Miss Corelli, since she took up residence at Stratford, has been often seen about, but she invariably carries an umbrella or a parasol, which "goes up" the instant the authoress spies a camera fiend making towards her. She would seem to have about as much sympathy for the amateur as she is said to have for the professional photographer.

As you have been rash enough to discribe me as a raconteur (writes Mr. Edmund Downey, the novelist,) I feel compelled to make an attempt to uphold you—and myself. Your anecdote of Mr. William Gilbert senior reminds me of that very interesting old gentleman. When I knew him he was a tall, white-haired, muscular, distinguished-looking man. He was the author of many curious books—one of them, The Memories of a Cynic published by Tinsley Brothers in three volumes, contained a good deal of interesting anecdote, but I fancy it is wholly forgotten. He also wrote a most bloodcurdling book antitled Legion, or the Modern Demoniac—the Modern Demoniac being Drink. On one occasion William Gilbert was angered by a notice of one of his books which appeared in the Saturday Review. He came up from Salisbury, where he resided on the Monday after the notice appeared, and went straight to the office of the Saturday Review in Southampton Street. There he enquired for the editor, Mr. Hill. A meek clerk asked him what his business was with the editor. Mr. Gilbert lifted his heavy oak stick and said: To break every bone in his body. Perhaps it is needless to say that the editor was declared to be not at home.

I remember once, on the eve of the production of a new play by his distinguished son asking Mr. Gilbert if he intended to be present at the initial performance. He replied to me with fire flashing from his eyes, No! And then feeling that some explanation of the vehement negative was necessary, he said: I will tell you why. When his last play was about to be produced I worte to the box office for a stall enclosing a postal order for 10s; and in order that I might get a good seat, I mentioned in a postscript that I was the father of Mr. W. S. Gilbert. By return of post my letter and the order were sent back to me and across the letter was writen, The price of a stall is 10s. 6d., and we cannot reserve any special seat for you. I suggested to him that this was possibly a wild joke on the part of his son at which the old man shook his head and said, Perhaps. But it was a——bad joke.

A curious and, it may be hoped, unique Municipal situation has occurred at Leeds. Mr. Hamilton, the tramway manager, was recently offered the managership of the Birmingham Municipal Tramways at £1,500 a year. Before accepting the offer he put it before the Leeds Corporation Tramways Committee, who gave their promise that his salary would be increased at once to £1,200 and yearly by £100 till it reached £1,500. The Tramway Committee, however, when the matter was placed before the Town Council, found that the pressure of public opinion was too strong for them, and the result is that Mr. Hamilton is not to have the handsome increases in his salary rashly promised. No doubt the London County Council will know where to look for a new tramway manager.

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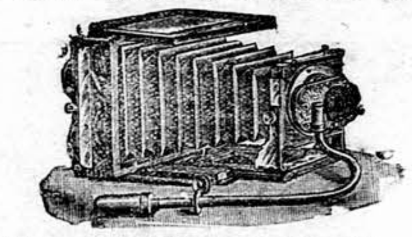

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THE MORAL.

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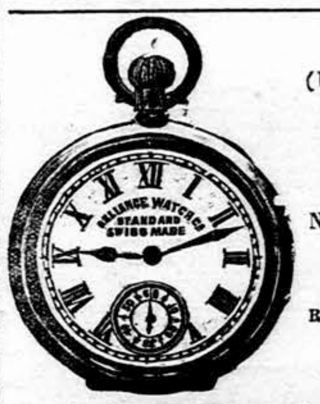

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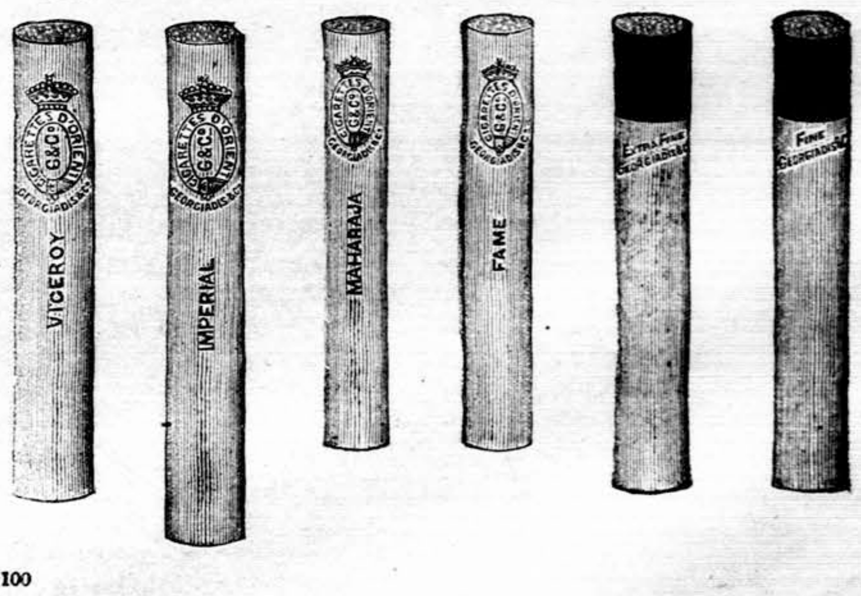
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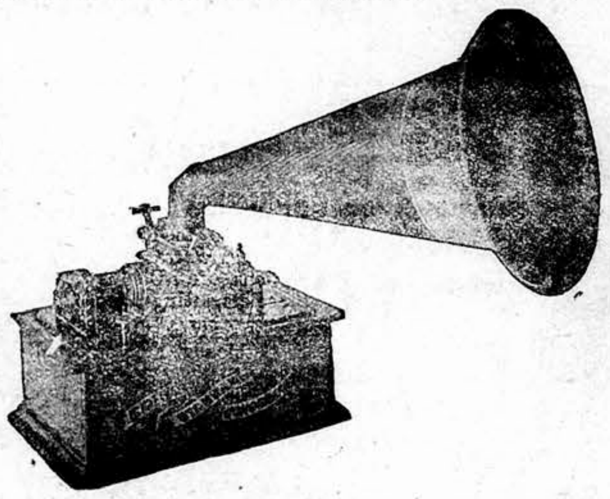

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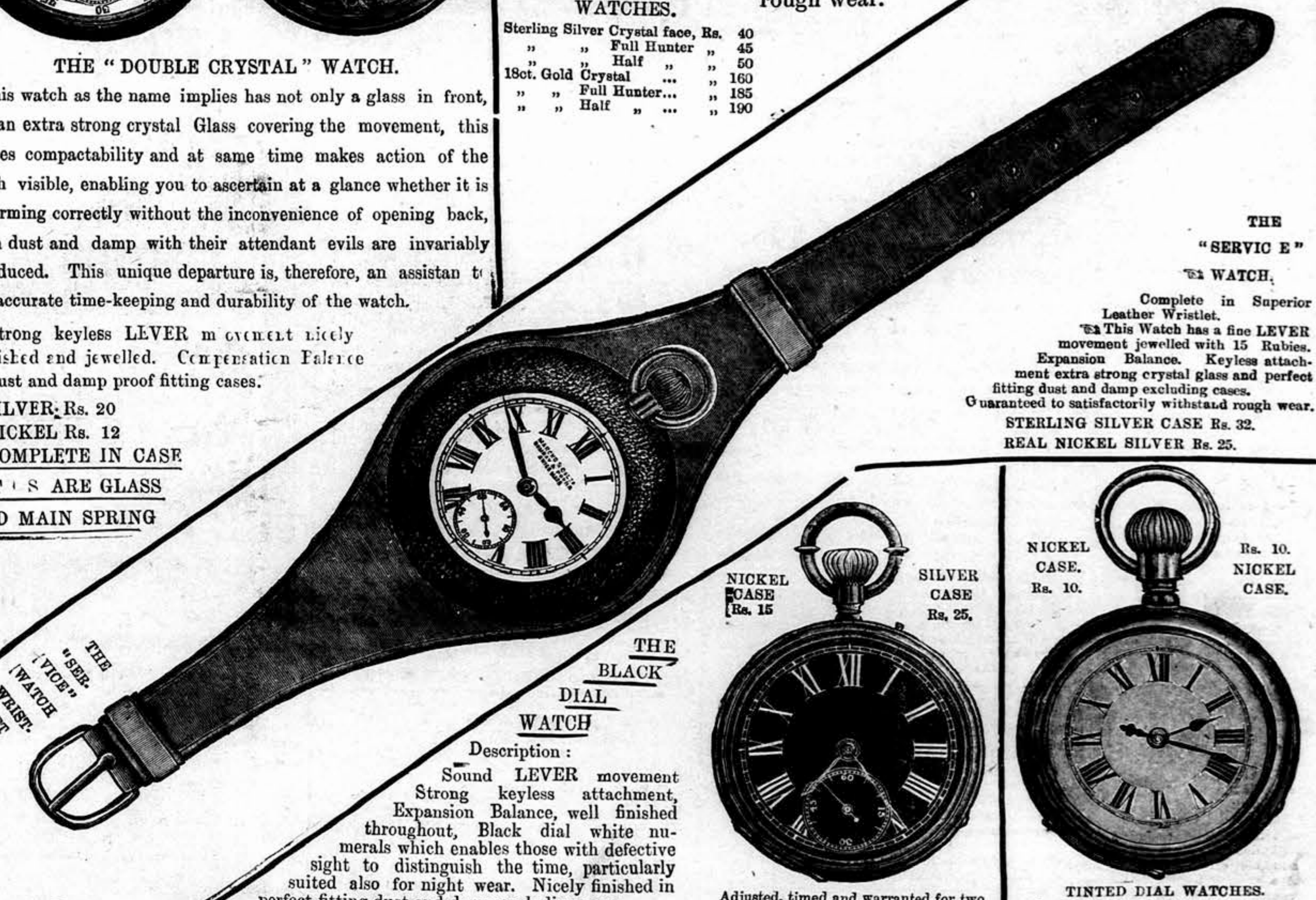

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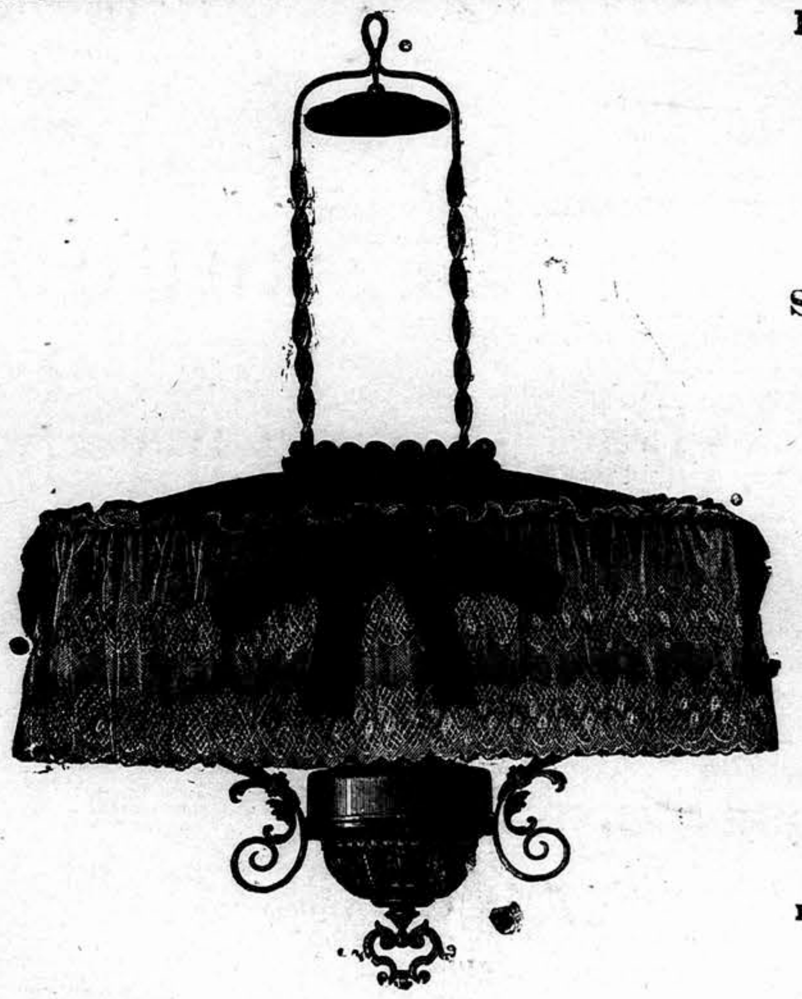

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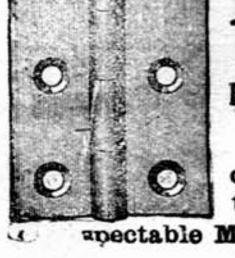

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